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In Freewheeling Soviet Debate, Estonia Argues for Autonomy

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Arnold Ruumel of Estonia asserted Wednesday that his Baltic republic had the right to establish a directly elected parliament that would be less amenable to Communist Party pressures than a proposed new Soviet federal legislature.

The Estonian move was made on the second day of a session of the Supreme Soviet, the national parliament, called to consider major changes in the Soviet Constitution and political system. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has proposed a complex electoral mechanism that would in effect guarantee a built-in Communist majority in the new legislative organ.

Addressing the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Ruumel defended the Nov. 16 election of the Estonian parliament to give itself the authority to veto Soviet legislation. The Estonian declaration of sovereignty was declared unconstitutional and invalid last weekend by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the highest executive body.

Expressing bemusement at the harsh reaction of the Kremlin and other Soviet republics, Mr. Ruumel said, "There is nothing surprising in the fact that we have found our own vision to help us with our economic difficulties."

Mr. Ruumel's speech to the Supreme Soviet formed part of a freewheeling debate on the constitutional changes that would have been inconceivable a few months ago. But despite the reservations of some deputies, there seemed to be no doubt that the amendments

would be formally adopted Thursday as the session concludes.

Although Mr. Gorbachev has promised multicandidate elections, critics have charged that the new political institutions will be open to manipulation by the Communist

The death toll of the latest ethnic clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis rises by 11. Page 2

authorities. A complex two-tier electoral system provides for indirect elections to a streamlined Supreme Soviet from a new electoral college to be known as the Congress of People's Deputies.

In his speech, Mr. Ruumel said that Estonia wanted to have its own directly elected, single chamber legislature as the sole organ of political power in the republic. But he stopped short of saying that he would oppose the establishment of the two-tier system on the federal level.

The Estonians are also opposed to reserving a block of one-third of

the seats in the Congress of People's Deputies for "social organizations" like the Communist Party.

■ Speakers Berate Estonia

Many deputies echoed Estonian complaints about the political reorganization plans, but most of the speakers berated the republic for according itself the right to veto Soviet laws, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

A deputy from Vladimir, a town about 200 kilometers (120 miles) east of Moscow, declared that the Estonian action undermined "the unity and principles of our multinational state."

He said that the Estonian challenges to Moscow amounted to "anti-social actions."

Some deputies apparently misunderstood the Estonian action.

One speaker complained, in error, that the republic had already canceled all Soviet laws.

Most national newspapers have

See SOVIET, Page 6

Russia Ends Jamming Of U.S. Radio Liberty

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

BONN — The Soviet Union stopped jamming Russian-language broadcasts by the U.S.-financed Radio Liberty and by other foreign radio stations, clearing Soviet airwaves Wednesday of deliberate interference with foreign broadcasts for the first time since the onset of the Cold War.

Officials of Radio Liberty in Munich said that jamming of their Russian-language programs ceased Tuesday. Broadcasts to the Ukraine, Belarusia, the Baltic states, the Caucasus and Central Asia were unhampered Wednesday.

The West German station Deutsche Welle and Radio Israel, the other two stations that were still being jammed recently in the Soviet Union, also reported that the interference was lifted Wednesday.

The cessation of jamming represents a significant step on the part of the Soviet government toward the free flow of information," said E. Eugene Pell, the president of Radio Liberty and its sister station, Radio Free Europe.

In New York, Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., the chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, the federal agency that oversees the two stations, said that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, "has sent a strong signal of his commitment to glasnost," or openness.

There was no official announcement of the cessation of jamming from Moscow, and no indication that it would not be resumed. But U.S. officials at Radio Liberty and at human-rights talks now under

way in Vienna said they had expected the move.

The officials noted that Mr. Gorbachev scheduled visits to Washington, the United Nations and London next week, and that the Kremlin had often saved up dramatic gestures for the eve of such a mission.

In addition, the radio jamming was one of the obstacles to American and British acceptance of an international human rights conference that Moscow would like to hold as a follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe now underway in Vienna.

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way in Vienna said they had expected the move.

With those words, a conscript armed only with a flashlight and photocopy map deposited a score of besieged passengers at a Paris rail station Wednesday as the French Army came to the aid of thousands of strike-bound suburban commuters.

Then he set off to gather another load of straphangers who have been delayed since Monday of

trains that bring more than a million people to work in Paris every day. Instead of a 20- or 30-minute ride on the train, commuters endured journeys of up to two hours on the hard wooden benches of a fleet of army trucks.

But as the rescue operation began in rain and early-morning darkness, many passengers were cracking jokes about their unusual means of getting to work.

"At least, it's less crowded than on the RER," said one passenger, referring to the regional ex-

press network, much of which has been brought to a halt by a strike of maintenance workers belonging to the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, or CGT.

They had more air, too, under the canvas roofs of the trucks.

But what little good humor there was may quickly evaporate. Since the middle of last month, Parisians' lives have been disrupted by a series of strikes by public workers, including a walkout by postal employees that has left an estimated 30 million pieces of mail piled up in sorting offices.

The military put 365 trucks and 1,500 men at the disposal of the national government, the first time in 17 years it has taken such an action. Many of the soldiers drove in convoys through the night from as far away as Karlsruhe, West Germany, to be in position at suburban railroad stations by 6 A.M. The operation was repeated for the evening rush hour.

The Metro and suburban bus services also have

See STRIKE, Page 6



PIERRE GILBERT/ASSOCIATED PRESS

To Paris? Hop on the Truck

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

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On Polish TV, Walesa Makes a Case for Pluralism

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarnosc, jostled with the chief of Poland's Communist-backed official unions and aggressively argued the case for political and trade union pluralism Wednesday night in a live broadcast on national television.

The uncensored, 45-minute debate in prime time between Mr. Walesa and Alfred Miodowicz, a Communist Politburo member who heads the official All-Poland Trade Union Alliance, marked the first time that the Solidarity leader had appeared on Polish television since 1983. It was one of the few occasions in which a Polish opposition leader has been allowed to deliver an unmeasured statement of position in the official media.

The uncensored, 45-minute debate in prime time between Mr. Walesa and Alfred Miodowicz, a Communist Politburo member who heads the official All-Poland Trade Union Alliance, marked the first time that the Solidarity leader had appeared on Polish television since 1983. It was one of the few occasions in which a Polish opposition leader has been allowed to deliver an unmeasured statement of position in the official media.

"It's not an accident that all our countries are in the same situation," declared the popular, mustachioed union chief in the distinctive colloquial patter that most Poles had not heard since 1981.

"It's time to finally wonder why."

The debate, which was offered by Mr. Miodowicz two weeks ago and preceded by extensive publicity, marked a new concession by the authorities to Mr. Walesa by implicitly recognizing his importance as a public figure and right to equal billing with Mr. Miodowicz.

At the same time the event appeared designed to boost the government's image at a time when General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of Poland's Communist Party, and Mr. Rakowski are being widely blamed by Poles and Western diplomats for

"Now those opportunities exist, but we are not

taking advantage of them. Instead we are trying to save the Stalinist model."

Mr. Miodowicz, whose organization was instrumental in blocking a move by the government toward negotiations with Solidarity in September, repeatedly argued that trade union pluralism was not necessary and counterproductive in Poland because it caused political battles in factories. But Mr. Walesa responded that "pluralism in all areas, in politics, economics and social life has proved itself around the world" while the party's monopoly in Communist countries had only led to failure.

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Angolan Rebel Leader Doubts Every Cuban Will Withdraw

By Robert Pear

Via L'Uomo Sbarca

WASHINGTON — A leader of the Angolan guerrillas has expressed grave concern about the regional peace settlement negotiated under U.S. sponsorship, saying it would permit thousands of Cubans, including soldiers, to remain in Angola.

The guerrilla leader, Jeremias K. Chitunda, vice president of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said Tuesday the agreement was based on the premise that there were 50,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

He asserted that there were 60,000 Cuban soldiers, as well as 20,000 Cubans who have been given Angolan citizenship.

Mr. Chitunda, chief deputy to Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, said he was concerned that "a residual force of 30,000 Cubans will remain in Angola after the 50,000 Cubans withdraw."

"It took only 10,000 Cuban troops to install" a pro-Soviet government in Angola in 1975, he said.

According to the State Department, the agreement calls for the total withdrawal of Cuban troops. A State Department official said Tuesday that the United States was confident that 50,000 was a reliable estimate of the number of Cuban troops in Angola. "We don't agree with the 60,000 estimate," the official said.

Pakistani Military Attaché Is Arrested by India as a Spy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India arrested the Pakistani military attaché on Wednesday, accusing him of espionage, an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The attaché, Brigadier Zahir Islam Abbasi, was arrested in a New Delhi hotel along with an Indian contact, the spokesman said, adding that a highly sensitive document relating to India's defense was seized.

There was no immediate comment from Pakistani officials.

Demjanjuk Appeal Delayed

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Supreme Court postponed for six months Wednesday an appeal by John Demjanjuk, the convicted Nazi who was criminal, because of the suicide of one of his lawyers.

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Before the lamb and omelets at Mont-Saint-Michel, Mr. Mitterrand posed with Mrs. Thatcher.

Mitterrand Cools to '91 Moscow Meeting

Reuters

MONT-SAINT-MICHEL, France — President François Mitterrand appeared Wednesday to temper his enthusiasm for an international human rights conference in Moscow, saying there was no urgency to hold it by 1991.

His apparent shift averted a clash with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain during talks the two held on Europe's future relations with the Soviet Union.

"The matter does not now seem to be as urgent as it was," Mrs. Thatcher said after meeting Mr. Mitterrand here on the Normandy coast.

"Before we could agree to a human rights con-

ference in Moscow there would have to be enormous improvement in human rights, and we should set reasonable criteria for before agreeing," she said.

It has been widely reported that, unless the West gives its commitment to attend human rights talks in Moscow in 1991, Moscow will delay the completion of important talks in Vienna, which are serving as a prelude to negotiations on conventional arms reduction in Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand had responded warmly in September to the idea of the 1991 conference. On Wednesday, he said, "There is nothing imperative about the date, it could be 1991 or later."

ISRAEL: Labor Rebuff to Peres

(Continued from page 1)

forced Mr. Shamir into making what he considered to be a generous power-sharing offer to Labor earlier this week.

Mr. Shamir offered Labor two top cabinet posts for Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin and the half the seats in an "inner cabinet" that would decide some of the issues facing the government. But he insisted that Likud retain a one-seat advantage in the overall cabinet and that he retain the premiership for the entire term of the new government.

Mr. Rabin, who stood to benefit from his post as defense minister under the Shamir offer, strongly endorsed it in Wednesday's closed-door session at party headquarters in Tel Aviv. He reportedly argued that a narrow Shamir-led government would be forced into extremist policies by its small coalition partners while Labor would drift

left into political isolation if it did not join with Likud.

But Mr. Peres was ambivalent about the proposal, urging that it be approved but not lobbying his supporters to vote for it. Aides said he had little time for spending four years in a government led by Mr. Shamir, a leader whose hard-line views he bitterly opposes and for whom he has little respect.

Wednesday's vote further complicated matters for American Jewish leaders, who had hoped that a broad-based coalition government would bury demands from the small religious parties for legislation restricting the legal definition of who is a Jew.

A delegation representing 25 U.S. organizations lobbied individual Knesset members Wednesday.

Members of the U.S. group said they believed there were enough votes to block the measure, which would effectively exclude converts to Reform or Conservative Judaism from becoming Israeli citizens, thus delegitimizing the religious movements to which the vast majority of American Jews belong.

New Aftershock Shakes Southwest China Area

The Associated Press

BEIJING — A powerful aftershock shook an area in remote southwest China on Wednesday, injuring an unspecified number of people and further wrecking buildings damaged in an earlier earthquake there, Xinhua said. The news agency did not mention any deaths but said communications were cut by the shock, which registered 6.7 on the Richter scale.

For Radio Liberty, which began in 1952 as Radio Liberation and as the voice of free Soviet emigres, the legitimization implicit in the cessation of jamming was likely to prove as much a challenge as a boon.

For one thing, the station has been held in partial contempt by the Soviet government, because unlike the VOA, which is an official organ of the U.S. government, Radio Liberty and Free Europe purport to be "surrogate radios" for Communist-controlled nations and to present the kind of programs and their internal affairs that those countries would have if they had independent media.

Both stations were revealed in the 1970s to have been secretly financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Since then both have been publicly funded by Congress, but the Soviet Union has continued to depict them as tools of subversion.

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The official Armenian information agency, Armenpress, reported Wednesday that 10 Azerbaijanis and one Armenian died in the violence in rural areas and small towns in Armenia last week.

Military authorities continued to control Yerevan, the Azerbaijani capital of Baku and half a dozen other tense areas.

The Soviet evening news program, "Vremya," did not report the new deaths but showed pictures of Armenian and Azerbaijani refugees.

In an interview Tuesday after the opening day of the current legislative session in Moscow, the Azerbaijani president, Suleiman Taftiev, said that at

WORLD BRIEFS

Tokyo Minister Begins Talks in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno of Japan arrived Wednesday in Washington for a three-day review of Japanese-U.S. relations, during which he is to hold a wide range of talks with officials.

Mr. Uno started his visit with a luncheon meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. He was scheduled to meet on Thursday with President Ronald Reagan, and later with President-elect George Bush, the Japanese Embassy said.

Also on Mr. Uno's schedule was a meeting on Thursday with the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter. He also will meet with the deputy defense secretary, William H. Taft IV, and he plans talks on Friday with the House Democratic leader, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, and other lawmakers.

Hong Kong to Repeal Press Gag Law

HONG KONG (UPI) — The government said Wednesday it was repealing an unpopular press gag law that had been intended to prevent the printing of false news likely to spread alarm.

The law had stirred a continuing controversy caused by fears that it could be used to stifle the press after China resumes sovereignty over the British colony in 1997. Earlier this year the government promised to review the law.

A spokesman said that the government took the view that retention "would be likely to cause concern to the public out of proportion to the value to the community of keeping the law."

Ceausescu Acknowledges Difficulties

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania acknowledged Wednesday that his country faced difficulties but insisted there was no need to panic.

"The emergence of certain difficulties in the process of Socialist development should not lead to panic and to loss of trust in the strength of the working class and of the people in socialism," Mr. Ceausescu said at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Romanians are chronically short of food and heating fuel. Mr. Ceausescu has kept a tight grip on Romania since taking office in 1965, but thousands of workers protested against his rule in November, 1987, in the central city of Brasov. He has also come under increasing international criticism over plans to replace thousands of rural villages with agricultural complexes.

Restart Delayed at U.S. A-Arms Plant

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A month before the Savannah River nuclear weapons plant in South Carolina was scheduled to reopen, the Energy Department has announced that the first of three reactors at the complex cannot be restarted until the spring or summer because safety programs have not been completed.

"In the process of developing the criteria for the restart of K reactor, it has become clear that we will need additional time to complete the improvements necessary for restart," Douglas G. Elmets, the department's press secretary, said Tuesday.

The persistent safety problems at the 36-year-old plant could have important implications for the U.S. nuclear arsenal. The Savannah River plant is the nation's sole source of tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen that is used in most of the nation's nuclear warheads. Tritium steadily decays and must be periodically replenished. None has been produced since April, four months before the Energy Department closed down the last of the three Savannah River reactors for safety reasons.

India to Hang 2 for Killing of Gandhi

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The two Sikhs convicted of murdering Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October 1984 will be hanged Friday, Indian officials announced here Wednesday night.

President Ramaswami Venkatesan had rejected a motion for clemency for the two men and dismissed further appeals on their behalf by their attorneys last week.

A Home Affairs Ministry official said that the security forces in northern India had been alerted to keep a special watch for any violence related to the planned execution. Security was also tightened at the Tihar central jail in New Delhi, where the two men, Satwant Singh, 25, and Kehar Singh, about 48, are to be hanged and where they are apparently being held in isolation on death row.

Black Boycott Troubles South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South Africa's largest commercial association said on Wednesday it was concerned about the economic effects of an incipient black boycott of white-owned stores in towns where newly elected Conservative Party governments had revived rigid segregation.

After meeting with leaders of the extreme rightist Conservative Party, Sidney Matus, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said he had received reports that "business is moving from certain areas to others."

He said it was too early to identify a definite pattern to the boycott, which began Friday in some Transvaal Province towns to protest the Conservatives' plans to re-elect "whites only" signs in parks, libraries and other public places.

For the Record

Philip G. M

WORLD BRIEFS

Minister Begins Talks in Washington

— Foreign Minister Soukiazis will be in Washington for a three-day visit during which he is to hold a wide range of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, and later with President-elect George Bush.

Mr. Soukiazis' schedule was a meeting on Thursday with Secretary of State George H. W. Bush, and he will also meet with Thomas S. Foley, House Speaker.

China Acknowledges Difficulties

(Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu said Wednesday that his country faced no need to panic.

Because of certain difficulties in the present political situation and of the people in socialist countries, the Communist Party Central Committee has already taken a tight grip on Romania since taking power. It has also come under increasing pressure to replace some of rural areas.

Delayed at U.S. A-Arms

ON (NYT) — A month before a plant in South Carolina was scheduled to be restarted until the spring or summer, it had not yet been decided to do so.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Jackson played down their differences and their harsh campaign criticism of each other, including allegations by Mr. Jackson and others that part of Mr. Bush's presidential campaign

Rivalry Turns to Compliment As Bush Meets Jesse Jackson

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush met Wednesday with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, the man he called a "hustler from Chicago" only a few months ago, and said he would be looking to him for suggestions during his presidency.

While Mr. Bush made no policy commitments to Mr. Jackson or to a group of environmentalists with whom he met earlier, it was a day of positive review for the president-elect.

Mr. Jackson said he was convinced that Mr. Bush "has an earnest desire to send forth a moral tone" in his presidency.

And one of the environmental leaders, Jay Hair of the National Wildlife Federation, said Mr. Bush's attitude was a "night and day" difference from the Reagan years of "ideological stiffness, anti-environmental actions and lack of stewardship."

Mr. Jackson made a joke Wednesday that he and Mr. Bush had talked about the Republican "moving begrudgingly but with a lot of excitement toward liberalism."

Among the issues Mr. Bush and Mr. Jackson said they discussed were drugs, arms control, South

Africa, allegations of racism against Mr. Bush's presidential campaign and foreclosure warnings sent by the Reagan administration to thousands of family farmers.

On another subject, Mr. Bush sidestepped reporters' questions on reports of disagreement within his staff on the possible naming of former Senator John G. Tower of Texas as defense secretary.

"Stay tuned," Mr. Bush said, repeating his favorite refrain on pending administration nominations. "All is tranquil" within his staff, he said.

Meanwhile, Samuel K. Skinner, chairman of the Regional Transportation Authority in the Chicago area, emerged as Mr. Bush's likely choice for transportation secretary. A government source said that Mr. Skinner talked to Bush transition aides in Washington on Tuesday and that he probably would meet with Mr. Bush next week.

Representatives of a coalition of 30 environmental groups said they were impressed with the positive reception from Mr. Bush and his aides when they presented him with a "Blueprint for the Environment," containing 700 proposals.

Mitchell: 'Eminently Rational Man'

New Senate Leader Is Called Scholarly and Judicious

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — To the extent that most people have any impressions of the Senate's new Democratic leader, they were probably formed at a dramatic moment during the congressional investigation into the Iran-contra affair when Senator George J. Mitchell delivered a stern lesson on constitutional government to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

Responding to Colonel North's earlier plea that Congress "for the love of God and for the love of country," not abandon the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Mitchell, a former federal judge, said:

"However important and noble an objective, and surely democracy abroad is important and noble, it cannot be achieved at the expense of the rule of law in our country."

"Although he's regularly asked to do so," Mr. Mitchell continued, "God does not take sides in American politics. And in America, disagreement with the policies of the government is not evidence of lack of patriotism."

Mr. Mitchell's response to the U.S. Marine officer who was dismissed from the National Security

Council after his role in the sale of U.S. arms to Iran was disclosed, provide insights into the kind of person the Senate's 55 Democrats elected Tuesday to be their leader.

Senate majority leader, Mr. Mitchell will hold one of the most powerful posts in Washington; he will guide the Senate in its dealings with the Republican White House and formulate its posture on major bills, including the federal budget; he will undoubtedly be one of the key spokesmen for the Democratic Party during the Bush administration; he can control the flow of legislation in the Senate and dole out committee assignments; he will likely direct the Democratic strategy for the 1990 Senate races.

But as his decisive victory Tuesday over two more senior colleagues demonstrated, Mr. Mitchell's judicial demeanor should not be confused with a shortage of political skills. He waged a successful campaign after just eight years in the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell's political toughness has frequently been underestimated. After losing a gubernatorial bid in 1974 to an independent James Longley, Mr. Mitchell was appointed in 1980 to complete the term of Edmund S. Muskie, who had been appointed secretary of state. Yet Mr. Mitchell was regarded as a longshot in 1982 in his first Senate campaign. Down by 30 percentage points in the polls at the start, he eventually won with 60 percent of the vote.

Four years later, as head of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, he got much of the credit when his party recaptured control of the Senate by picking up eight seats.

'A Bright Shining Lie' Wins U.S. Book Award

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Neil Sheehan's 16-year effort to write a book that he hoped would clarify the Vietnam War for himself and his country, an effort that culminated in the publication of "A Bright Shining Lie," has been rewarded with the 1988 National Book Awards for nonfiction.

The fiction winner was "Paris Trout" by Pete Dexter, a novel about an interracial murder just after World War II.

While the Dexter book was considered one of the longer shots among the five fiction finalists, which included novels by Don DeLillo and Anne Tyler, the decision was warmly applauded by the capacity crowd at the awards ceremony Tuesday night.

Both authors received \$10,000 and an original sculpture by Louise Nevelson.

Both books were published by Random

House and both were edited by Robert Loomis.

Adding to the Random House sweep, Jason Epstein, the editorial director of Random House, received the \$10,000 first annual National Book Awards for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters.

Mr. Sheehan was cited for what the five judges on the nonfiction panel described as "a work of remarkable lucidity but also

stand what happened in Vietnam, what went wrong."

In choosing "Paris Trout," Joel Conarroe, the chairman of the National Book Awards fiction panel, said the judges essentially were interested in "the quality of the prose" and in "whether the book is readable and re-readable."

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Dexter said, "I write a newspaper column for a living mostly." His column is published three times a week in The Sacramento Bee in Sacramento, California.

He also said he did not make a big distinction between writing a novel and writing for a newspaper. "I'm not somebody to hole up in the woods and produce a novel every two years and come out," he said. "I like talking to people."

Asked what he hoped readers would derive from the book, Mr. Sheehan replied, "That it would help my country under-

stand what happened in Vietnam, what went wrong."

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Corruption Charges Shake New York City Schools

By Karen Tumulty
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Over the past week, New York City's troubled school system has been shaken by charges of school board corruption and vice that range from rampant drug use to extortion to offering teacher promotions in exchange for sex.

Amid growing furor, Mayor Edward I. Koch, Schools Chancellor Richard R. Green and Robert F. Wagner Jr., president of the central Board of Education, went to the state capital on Tuesday to plead with legislators for approval of legislation aimed at lessening the influence of politics over school policy.

Paul T. Gentile, state prosecutor for the Bronx, whose office set up a hotline for complaints against school boards in that borough, said in an interview that the flow of calls was "a constant."

"Never have I received a response like this," he said.

He said that local school districts apparently have been operated as the "personal fiefdoms" of board members. Mr. Gentile said that the calls Tuesday included allegations that district employees "became like the personal servants" of board members. "They became their chauffeurs, cleaned their houses."

The nation's largest school system has long grappled with the problems of urban education elsewhere — high dropout rates in some schools, unsatisfactory test scores, drugs and violence. But now the focus is also on corruption and a scandal that exploded last Wednesday, when Mr. Green took the unusual step of suspending an entire locally elected school board in the Bronx.

New York's school system took the concept the farthest. In 1970, it turned much of the control over its roughly 800 elementary and junior high schools to local boards that had relatively little accountability either to the central system or to the communities that elected them.

"It's really getting sickening right now," added Jose E. Serrano, a state legislator who represents a portion of the Bronx. "What's happened is that the system has broken down. People for years have been using it as a way of gaining political mileage, as a way of gaining power."

Some districts have prospered under decentralization, but critics say that many of the local school boards created under the 1970 law have become dominated by those who are seeking to further their own political careers.

Members of various local boards

are also being accused of stealing district property, extorting campaign contributions and other payments from school employees and putting politics above education.

"Very little of this is new," said Sandra Feldman, president of the United Federation of Teachers, a union. "And it's not just in the Bronx."

Mr. Gentile agreed: "It is not recent. It's a product of a system, and the system permits the various abuses to exist and to flourish. The people who participated in it accepted it as a way of life."

Many are blaming school decentralization, a well-intentioned movement of the 1960s aimed at giving local communities more control over their own school systems.

New York's school system took the concept the farthest. In 1970, it turned much of the control over its roughly 800 elementary and junior high schools to local boards that had relatively little accountability either to the central system or to the communities that elected them.

local political organizations can easily marshal the several hundred ballots they need to put their candidates on the board.

The grand jury said its investigation indicated that board members

had "rewarded friends with jobs, traded jobs with each other and given supervisory positions to individuals because they were recommended by local political club leaders."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Break in Afghanistan?

A break looms in the tension gathering over Afghanistan as the Feb. 15 deadline for Soviet withdrawal nears. One thing was keeping the Soviet Union from a sun-fuss on-time exit: its demand that the resistance grant a political place at least for a decent interval to the local Communist party, the PDPA. Now, however, there are signs that Moscow is easing off that demand. Going over the head of the PDPA, it has just held its first formal talks with resistance leaders — therefore "bandits" — in Pakistan. Ostensibly, the subject was the mutual return of prisoners or of prisoners still alive. But an opening has been made that will let the two sides address a political agenda if they choose.

This has been the goal of the resistance for a long time. With firm American backing, it has sought to induce the Soviets to ditch the PDPA and to accept it collectively as the lone legitimate inheritor of power in post-Soviet Afghanistan. Why would Moscow go that way now? No doubt it wants to ensure a safe withdrawal — hundreds of guerrilla attacks on Soviet military units have been counted since the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan took effect. Moscow may also hope to take the

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Iran Deserves Censoring

Iran and Iraq have each taken advantage of the August cease-fire in their long war to settle scores with dissenters at home. Iraq's lawless gassing of Kurdish villages has been deservedly condemned. Iran's mass killings of mainly leftist opponents have attracted less attention. But they have occurred on a scale sufficient to prompt a UN debate Wednesday on a report saying the executions "justify international concern."

Iran's canny response has been to divide its General Assembly critics by offering for the first time to open its borders to a special representative of the UN. In return, Iran wants the UN to scrap a draft resolution deplored the wave of summary executions of political prisoners. Thus Iran wants a pat on the back for complying with the most rudimentary rules. Every other country targeted for a UN human rights inquiry — including Chile, Afghanistan and Cuba —

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Halting OPEC Blackmail

Once-mighty OPEC is alive but hardly well. The oil cartel has agreed to new limits on production, probably adding a few dollars to the price of a barrel. But with 15 percent of world capacity going untapped, OPEC's \$18 target remains pure fantasy.

Understandably, the prospect of steeper and somewhat higher prices is winning applause from the badly depressed oil patch in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, as well as those elsewhere in the world. But no one should be fooled: the U.S. national interest can never be served by responding passively when foreigners try to raise the price of a commodity critical to U.S. prosperity.

This is precisely the time for action in Washington to protect the nation's energy future. All that's so far visible is a general indifference that Americans a decade from now are likely to look back on with disgust.

OPEC faces the classic dilemma of a cartel. The only way it can raise world prices above the free market price, roughly the cost of extracting an extra barrel, is to restrict production artificially. But as long as prices stay artificially high, each country has a powerful incentive to cheat on production quotas set by the group.

For much of the 1970s and early '80s, world supplies were tight enough to allow Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, to regulate the price merely by changing its own output. But high prices inspired both wide conservation and enormous increases in production capacity. Today, fields ready to produce about 10 million barrels a day stand idle, and no nation has significant leverage over price. Even if the new

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

George Mitchell's Tasks

For the last 20 years the Democrats have spent most of the time between the U.S. presidential elections struggling to reposition themselves, and so they seem likely to be doing for the next four years as well. The 55 Senate Democrats have taken a constructive first step in that direction by choosing George Mitchell of Maine as the new majority leader.

In part this was a generational transition. Mr. Mitchell, who is 55 and has been in the Senate only eight years, succeeds Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who is 71 and has spent 36 of his years in Congress, 6 in the House, 30 in the Senate. The year Mr. Byrd was first elected to the House, Dwight Eisenhower was elected president and Mr. Mitchell was still a junior in college.

But the shift has to do with philosophy and style as well. Mr. Byrd is a man of flower speech and elaborate manner who loves the ornate traditions of the Senate; is a master parliamentarian and has been a cautious if not conservative party leader, less an originator than a facilitator of legisla-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

Shultz Blunders, but One Terrorist Catches Up to Reality

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — George Shultz is in the familiar position of having not committed a crime but something worse: a blunder.

From the uproar, you would think the U.S. secretary of state had personally plucked and flogged the Middle East peace dove. But refusing Yasser Arafat a visa for a second appearance at the UN rostrum should not be seen, in and of itself, as a major blow to peace. As has been observed in this corner before, Mr. Arafat is part of the problem and not of the solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As one component of a well conceived policy, the visa refusal could actually improve the chances for peace. The refusal should make clear to Mr. Arafat and his crew that they still have a long way to go in cleaning up their act. The slippery text produced by the Palestine National Council in Algiers was better than a slap in the face with a wet fish, but it was not the breakthrough that would justify Washington making a dramatic change in attitude toward the PLO.

No well conceived U.S. policy exists to give the visa refusal a broader meaning, however. The isolated decision by President Reagan and Mr. Shultz simply serve to undermine the lack of coherence this administration permits tragedy as well as deliverance. In any event, it does increasingly look as though Soviet troops will be gone.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

to the representatives of the "Democratic Kampuchea" government that murdered millions in Cambodia.

Moreover, this rebuff to the authority of the United Nations comes just before a high-profile visit there by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The Soviets, having launched a major charm campaign at the world body, will benefit from Mr. Shultz's move.

Mr. Reagan adds insult to injury by implying in his movie tough-guy lingo that only "a patsy" knowing of PLO involvement in terrorism, would have agreed to a visa for Mr. Arafat. The United States did just that in 1974, when Henry Kissinger, who is nobody's patsy, was secretary of state.

We know nothing more about Mr. Arafat's proximity to terror attacks on U.S. citizens that we did not before the 1974 visa was issued. In March 1973, Mr. Arafat's headquarters in Beirut authorized PLO operatives to murder in cold blood two American diplomats held hostage in Khartoum. The Arab sources who revealed this to me in Khartoum at the time also had provided that information to U.S. diplomats, who confirmed it independently.

On balance, Mr. Kissinger seems to have decided that the United States, and Israel, would have lost more in refusing a visa than in letting Mr. Arafat come to New York. Mr. Arafat promptly blew the best



Drawing by Yannick Arribalzaga

chance the Palestinians ever had to influence a U.S.-sponsored peace settlement by showing up with a pistol holstered on his hip and calls for armed struggle on its lips.

The Machiavellian Kissinger may or may not have foreseen such a result. More to the point, he had an integrated and coherent approach to protecting U.S., Israeli and moderate Arab interests in the Middle East. He knew how to add up potential costs and benefits of his actions and to strike a balance consistently on the side of realpolitik. It is a talent that has been in deficit in this administration, from beginning to end.

The Washington Post

By Flora Lewis

AMMAN, Jordan — Bassam Abu Arafat was a terrorist and he was a victim of terrorism. Now, as chief spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, he says, "I don't think there's a future for either one if there's no cooperation" between Israelis and Palestinians.

He served as Yasser Arafat's point man for peace last summer, calling for direct talks because "no one can build his own future on the ruins of another's." Mr. Arafat, mindful of weaving contradictory strands into his own words, has never gone so far. He neither echoes nor repudiates Bassam, as he's called.

Bassam comes out of an extremist faction, George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. His own story, the strands of his own thought, shows how a man's mind can encompass attitudes that don't seem to fit together but evolve with experience into a new approach.

He comes from the village of Kafr Aqab, near Jerusalem, where he was born in 1946. He went to Beirut to study at the American University and was there when the 1967 war stopped him going home again. He studied economics, business administration, chemistry and history and, he says, he was offered lots of good jobs.

"But I decided to join the resistance to the occupation," he says. "My family was inside; it was a

human reaction. We started in the resistance with the idea of going back, but then it was a reaction to the iron fist. We found that political talk was useless, it fell on deaf ears, so we were forced to use arms."

He went to a camp in the Jordanian desert with a group from the university. With a Jordanian passport, he traveled to Europe and the United States three times between 1967 and 1970, delivering lectures on the Palestinian cause. "Numbers of my family, hundreds, live in the U.S.," he says.

He also says: "I never shot a bullet. I was not a fighter. I was a political cadre." He didn't say whether he actually helped plan terrorist deeds, but he accepted them as a member of his organization.

His own story, the strands of his own thought, shows how a man's mind can encompass attitudes that don't seem to fit together but evolve with experience into a new approach.

In 1970 he took part in the hijacking of three airliners that were kept in the Jordanian desert for a week and then blown up. He notes that there were no casualties, and says his role was to explain the cause to the passengers. He says a New York rabbi told him very seriously, "If I were in your place, I'd probably do the same."

That dramatic incident provoked world headlines and led to open fighting between PLO and Jordanian forces in "black September." The PLO fighters were driven out and established themselves in Lebanon, where again they did what they could to build a "state within the state." It was an important factor in bringing on the Lebanese civil war.

Bassam was in his Beirut office in 1972 when a big envelope came containing a book, "the size of Webster's," with Che Guevara on the cover. It was a nice, cultural explosive book." The bomb, evidently sent by Israel, ripped several fingers off his hands, disfigured his face and nearly left him deaf and blind. A friend says he had been "very handsome, like a movie star." Now he is scarred and has eye trouble, a dark stubby but surprisingly relaxed man.

He was in a hospital for a month. "I had a lot of time to think. I decided I would continue working for the cause in whatever way possible, but contrary to expectations, it didn't turn me into a man who wants revenge. I refused to fall into the vicious circle."

After what he calls "a lot of discussion" in the PFLP that year, he says the Habash group decided to quit international terrorism because it was counterproductive. But gradually he moved toward the less radical Arafat and, chafing under Syrian influence when his group moved to Damascus, where I first met him in 1979 when he was expelled for shaking hands with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and openly joined Mr. Arafat.

"My view is if there is a chance for self-determination and a state, we should do it," he says. He is an example of thoughts catching up with realities, and he criticizes colleagues who cling to antiquities. "They speak in Arabic through the words are in English. But the opportunity is clear for people who are serious about peace."

The denial of a visa to Mr. Arafat to speak at the United Nations was on grounds of the U.S. right to "safeguard its own security" because of "Mr. Arafat's associations with terrorism." Nobody thinks he plans to throw a bomb in New York. The question is whether his view, too, has really evolved. He should have a chance to prove it.

The New York Times

Yes, Mr. Shultz, Keep Those Killers Out

By Lisa and Ilsa Klinghofer

NEW YORK — The rollercoaster of emotions that we have experienced ever since that day in 1985 when our father, Leon Klinghofer, was murdered on the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro has continued.

When the Palestine National Council met in Algiers, the picture of our father's killer, Abu Abbas, in attendance in a front row seat, brought back all the bad memories. Then we read an interview with Abbas in which he snickered about our father's death. He compared the hijacking to "driving a car" and the killing to "an accident on the way." And, after all, he added, "Accidents happen." And, he said, "Who is Klinghofer?" To think that this man was running around free, being treated as a man of respectability, made the pain too much to bear.

Then Saturday there was light again. Secretary of State George Shultz announced that the State Department had denied a visa to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, who sought to enter the United States to make a speech at the United Nations. Mr. Shultz cited the presence of Abbas in Algiers as a sign of Arafat's continuing support and tolerance of those who murder American civilians.

How wonderful, we thought, that a man making policy at the highest level was able to see through the rhetoric to understand what we understood directly and profoundly from tragic experience.

Arafat and the PLO could not possibly have repudiated their commitment to terrorism when they gave a place of honor to the man who murdered Leon Klinghofer.

Terrorism, the killing of innocents is an unmitigated evil. Abbas's participation at Algiers highlighted for us the absurdity of some media coverage describing a new PLO attitude toward terrorism. We did not need to wait for the analysis of the Palestine National Council meeting to know that there was no such commitment in Algiers.

After all, it was only months after the Achille Lauro case that Arafat declared that the PLO would cease terrorism in Israel and the occupied territories. In fact,

Lisa and Ilsa Klinghofer, who live in New York City, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

It's Time for a Quiet U.S.-Soviet Deal on Emigrants

By Robert Cullen

WASHINGTON — This autumn has produced startling and welcome immigration news from Moscow. Some 2,168 Jews were permitted to leave in October, representing a twentyfold increase over the painful monthly rate prior to Mikhail Gorbachev's accession in 1985. About 4,000 ethnic Germans also got out in October, as did 500 Soviet Armenians before the imposition of martial law.

U.S. State Department sources say the rejection rate for emigration applicants has dropped to less than 5 percent of those who seek permission to leave. But geology and geography virtually guarantee that oil will remain in glut for some years to come. But geology and geography virtually guarantee that eventually the world will have to rely on Gulf producers. Modest measures now would slow that inevitable drift. More important, they would arm consuming nations against energy blackmail.

Despite these encouraging numbers, the United States maintains almost the same immigration policy toward Soviet citizens that it had since Stalin's time. Virtually any Soviet citizen who can get permission to leave can get immediate permission to enter the United States.

The time is right for a quiet deal. If the Soviets issue their reform law, and it genuinely opens the door to emigration, and if the new political freedoms of the glasnost era persist,

if the Soviets open the doors, any talented scientist, mathematician or computer programmer could gain instant admission to America as a refugee, and with it, a much higher standard of living. Those are precisely the people Mr. Gorbachev needs to make his restructuring, *perestroika*, work.

For almost a year, Soviet officials have been reporting that Moscow will soon issue a new, more liberal law on emigration. They hint at major reforms, including abolition of the requirement that an emigrant have a close relative abroad. The long gestation period of this reform suggests a heated internal debate between those who would open the country further to the world and those who fear a brain drain.

The time is right for a quiet deal. If the Soviets issue their reform law, and it genuinely opens the door to emigration, and if the new political freedoms of the glasnost era persist,

America could undertake to start examining applications for admission on a case by case basis. This would be an administrative decision. No congressional action would be necessary, and if Moscow failed to keep the bargain, Washington could quickly rescind it.

This would mean the following:

First, the leaders of Soviet dissident movements, who still are subject to harassment and persecution, could obtain instant admission. The average, apolitical Soviet citizen could not. The Kremlin would have no reason to fear a sudden hemorrhage of talented people.

Second, Jews would have two avenues of departure. Many could show that simply being Jews gave them a reasonable fear of persecution and discrimination. Those that could not would retain the option of going to Israel, which welcomes all Jews without qualification.

Third, the way would be open for America gradually to lift the barriers it erected to Soviet-U.S. trade in 1974 to protest restrictions on emigration.

With fewer Soviet citizens receiving admission, there might be more slots available for people in Latin America, Southeast Asia, Africa and other regions who desperately need them.

It's a deal with obvious benefits for almost everyone. The only question is whether the Reagan administration, in its waning weeks — or the Bush administration, in its early weeks — has the requisite boldness to propose it.

The Dinka have been hard-hit by the government and its allies, while the SPLA has failed to protect or feed

OPINION

Let the Enemies of Israel Go To Geneva, and Stay There

By George F. Will

WASHINGTOM — A majority of the regimes represented at the United Nations — regimes that favor majority rule only at the United Nations, not at home — may schedule a General Assembly session in Geneva as a megaphone session for the world's favorite terrorist, Yasser Arafat. This redundant act of self-dismantlement would be the response of the United Nations to the Reagan administration's decision to deny Mr. Arafat a visa. That wise decision offers the Bush administration an opportunity for self-definition.

Libertarians, who consistently try to circumscribe society's right of self-defense, view the visa denial as a First Amendment issue — as though Mr. Arafat, who plays the media like a Stradivarius, has difficulty finding forums. Granting a visa would have required the administration to exempt Mr. Arafat from the law prohibiting entry into the country of people associated with terrorism.

Mr. Arafat's apologists do not deny his collegial association with terrorists and his support for terrorism. The executive committee of the PLO's "parliament" includes Mohammed Abbas, convicted in connection with the killing of Leon Klinghoffer during the 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking.

The moral authority of the United Nations evaporated in the 1970s when it became dominated by radical Third World regimes. Since then, the inherent, inextricable trouble with the United Nations has been glaringly apparent.

The United Nations should be called the UR — United Regimes. It has little to do with representing nations, properly understood as peoples united by political and cultural affinities. One reason UN hostility toward Israel is so unmitigating is that Israel is a real nation with a representative regime. To most UN members, whose national cohesion is based on coercion, Israel is either ineligible or a reproach.

The PLO, an organization formally dedicated to the destruction of a UN member, was granted UN "observer" status in 1975, the year the United Nations passed the resolution equating Zionism and racism. Actually, Zionism is an especially defensible nationalism. It is the belief that the Jewish people, having survived a uniquely hazardous history, require the protection and deserve the fulfillment of revived nationhood.

On the principle that the best defense is a good offense, President-elect George Bush and his nominee for Secretary of State, James Baker, should say to the United Nations: Go to Geneva — and do not return until you have rescinded the Zionism-as-racism resolution. That resolution is integral to the UN's principal enterprise: the delegitimization of Israel.

In Israel and among Israel's friends there is anxiety about Mr. Bush and Mr.



Baker. This is not because either is "anti-Israel," but because neither is equipped, by emotional makeup or intellectual capital, to be properly empathetic.

Mr. Bush lacks the sentimental and romantic streak that caused Ronald Reagan to respond to Israel as an embattled salient of shared values. The fact that Israel is an immensely important strategic asset should be sufficient reason for a U.S. policy of strong support. But rational policy sometimes needs to be supplemented by a visceral response.

Mr. Baker is having a "British" career, moving from one complicated portfolio to another. He is a quick study. But, like many British counterparts, he is an intelligent amateur heavily dependent on the permanent government. The State Department's permanent government regards Israel as an inconvenience, an impediment to the principle of utilitarian diplomacy: the least friction with the greatest number of nations.

Furthermore, Mr. Baker is the quintessential American politician. He believes that all problems have solutions achievable by splitting differences. And he itches for success measurable by page and paragraph by paragraph. They became the basis of the Repub-

lican Platform section that includes this: "The Republican Party reaffirms its support for revision of UN Resolution 3379, which equates Zionism with racism. Failure to repeat that resolution will justify attenuation of our support for the United Nations."

If the United Nations wants to squander more millions on a Geneva homage to Mr. Arafat, let the sum be deducted from U.S. obligations. If

3379 is not rescinded, America's obligations should be radically reduced.

Consider today's zero-sum budget game. The rules are set by Mr. Bush's adamant opposition to new taxes and by Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction requirements: a dollar spent on one thing must be taken from something else.

Now, exactly who favors cutting Medicare to subsidize Mr. Arafat?

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Israel or PLO: Pro and Con

Regarding "A New Card in Hand, the PLO Should Recognize Israel" by Daoud Kuttab (Opinion, Nov. 11) and "America Owes Israel a Warning" by America Lewis (Opinion, Nov. 7).

How self-defeating and yet illuminating are the discouraging views of Daoud Kuttab, who portrays himself as a "moderate voice for the Palestinians."

His desire to "play the cards right" to put Israel "under tremendous pressure" reflects his refusal to recognize the root cause of the problem: the obstacles to peace remain those who still expect the world to view Israel as "intransigent," overlooking 40 years of Arab hostility.

Flora Lewis, who is suffering acute anguish, would like to disregard the democratic vote by Israel's citizens. Her words of doom and the disengagement of Israeli leaders can only serve to encourage Yasser Arafat from making the "hard choice."

If "hard-line" means refusal by Israel to be placed in a vulnerable position, what true friend of Israel should complain? Peace is still the dream of all Israelis, and of all Jews. In the meantime, American Jews will not be persuaded to undermine the Jewish state.

PAUL L. FLACKS.

National Executive Vice President.

Zionist Organization of America.

New York.

Manila's Woes Cannot Be Addressed in a Summary

In response to the report, "Aquino's 1,000 Days: Reviews Are Mixed" (Nov. 22):

The report says that President Corazon C. Aquino "overlooked some of the country's most daunting social and economic problems" during her televised speech marking her 100th day in office.

Poverty, the growth in population, the lack of agricultural productivity and corruption are only some of the ills that plague our nation, coupled with a huge external debt as a lasting "momento" of the debauchery of the Marcos years. A detailed discussion of these grave problems would have necessitated a treatise — which her policy speech was not meant to be.

President Aquino has a vision for the country that has been articulated elo-

quently in the restoration and strengthening of the Philippines democratic institutions through which long-range plans are envisioned to bring about socio-economic reforms and an improved lifestyle with dignity and justice for all our people.

Government programs are already off the drawing boards to increase employment, industrial productivity and exports, and to revive the agricultural sector through a comprehensive agrarian reform program which are keys to converting this vision into reality.

Our country is in for a long haul and the obstacles that have to be overcome are numerous. Unfortunately, they cannot be summarized in a single speech.

JUAN JOSE P. ROCHA.

Ambassador of the Philippines to Spain.

Madrid.

scribed as designed to begin the largest biological project in history. Biological?

The only biological project that anyone has mentioned in this context, since it, too, will cost many billions over several years, is that of mapping the human genome, the genetic code of DNA molecules. Neither that project nor the superconducting collider has anything to do with nuclear arms.

J. ANDREW ROSS.

Heidelberg, West Germany.

Time: Why, With More of It, Does There Seem to Be Less?

By Jerome Richard

SEATTLE — Between the end of 1987 and the beginning of 1988, scientists added one second to the world's clock. It wasn't nearly enough.

"I'd like to, but I don't have time" is rapidly replacing "have a good day" as the signature line of the late '80s, and stress has taken the place of paranoia as

MEANWHILE

the mental affliction of the generation.

Twenty years ago, there was much talk about what people would do with all the leisure time that automation would soon make available. The work week has not yet shrunk, as many social thinkers expected, but meals are faster outside and inside the home.

Travel is quicker and computers and calculators provide millions of people with almost instantaneous answers to problems that used to require a few minutes to hours of work. Yet, instead of finding some small expansion of discretionary time, we actually have less leisure time than we did before.

In fact, a nationwide survey conducted earlier this year by the National Research Center of the Arts found that "Americans report a median 16.6 hours

of leisure time each week, a decline of 9.6 hours over the last 15 years."

Being put on telephone hold may have balanced out the time saved by fast food. The use of computers to fill out income tax returns is matched by the increasing complexity of the forms.

And then there is Parkinson's Law, which states that work expands to fill the time available. (C. Northcote Parkinson devised it based partly upon his experiences as a British staff officer in World War II. He supported the law on occasion by citing British Admiralty records for the years 1914 and 1928. These records showed an inverse correlation between the size of the navy and the size of the bureaucracy hired to administer it.) That accounts for some of the increased workload, especially since the law has not been repealed.

The increasing number of hours we put into something other than leisure is part of the problem, but the perception of time shrinking is also attributable to the feeling that the world around us is moving faster, and we aren't.

Computers that work at the speed of light, but that cannot do more than one job at a time are now considered slow. The blinking colon of digital clocks and watches has replaced the graceful sweep of the second hand. (For future generations, the terms clockwise and counterclockwise will be meaningless.)

Digital watches have also given people a sense of precision they never had before. Ask even a leisurely teen-ager the time and, after consulting his digital timepiece, he is apt to say: "10:43," whereas in the age of "old-fashioned" wristwatches we would have casually rounded it off to "a quarter to 11."

An article in a major newspaper about the growing popularity of take-out dinners quotes a young lawyer who explains, "Putting something in the microwave seems like an awful lot of work."

Imagine this young lawyer's disbelief when told by his or her mother about the old days when frozen dinners had to go in the oven for 20 or 30 minutes.

Einstein showed that time slows down as speed increases. Hence, the twin paradox, incomprehensible even to those who understand it, that if one twin leaves our planet at close to the speed of light and returns 40 earth years later, he will have aged only half as much as his brother in Poughkeepsie (or wherever).

If we could speed the planet up, or do all our work on jet planes, we might increase the amount of time available to us. Unfortunately, the planet is actually slowing down because of atmospheric resistance and the gravitational pull of other heavenly bodies. As we slow down, time speeds up. That's why scientists had to add that extra second.

F. KERSAUDY.

Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Mr. Richard does time as a writer. He contributed this to The New York Times.

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service of our flight stewardesses Trish, Pia and Ling-ling. So classic, you'll be transported back in time.

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Democratic Rule Returns to Pakistan

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Members of the National Assembly were sworn into office on Friday, formally marking the return of democratic rule to a nation that has mostly known military-dominated governments in its 40-year history.

After a simple ceremony for the taking of the oath, the People's Party leader, Benazir Bhutto, walked to a register at the front of the hall and signed her name, becoming the first member of the new Assembly to assume a seat.

Miss Bhutto is expected to be appointed prime minister on Thursday night by the acting president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

The selection of Miss Bhutto, which has appeared likely for several days, became even more probable on Wednesday when her main rival, Mian Nawaz Sharif of the Islamic Democratic Alliance, chose to take an oath as member of the Punjab provincial assembly rather than as a member of the National Assembly. Miss Bhutto would be the first woman to head an elected government in an Islamic nation.

Mr. Sharif had run, and won, in races for both seats. His party stands a better chance of forming a government in Punjab than it does at the national level.

Members of Pakistan's four provincial assemblies also were sworn in on Friday. Those ceremonies were generally routine except for the Sind assembly, which meets in Karachi.

The Sind session, dominated by the People's Party, turned into a memorial for the late prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Miss Bhutto's father. Members said prayers

in his memory and chanted party slogans from his period as prime minister in the 1970s. Mr. Bhutto, who was overthrown in 1977 by General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, was hanged in 1979 after being convicted of conspiring to murder the father of a former political rival. The general died in a plane crash on Aug. 17.

In Islamabad, the only unexpected incident occurred when the presiding officer of the assembly saw Justice Minister Waseem Saqib in the hall and asked him to leave, saying that he was a member of the old government and that he did not have a seat in the assembly. Mr. Waseem insisted his government was still in power. He left after a brief shouting match.

The incident was probably a precursor of raucous scenes as Pakistan returns to the freewheeling style of debate that marks legislative sessions in many Third World countries.

After they took their oaths, the National Assembly members elected 16 persons to seats committed to women.

The ceremonies Wednesday marked the beginning of a series of events that were expected to complete the process of restoring freely elected government to Pakistan's 10 million people after more than a decade of military rule began.

The two men, sitting in leather-upholstered chairs in a Warsaw television studio, were introduced by an announcer and then proceeded to exchange opening statements and subsequent replies without the participation of any moderator. Despite the occasional passion of the arguments, the debate remained polite.

On Saturday, the Assembly will meet again to elect a speaker. The same day, the provincial assemblies will pick their chief ministers.

POLAND: Walesa on TV

(Continued from page 1)
leading the country toward a renewed political conflict.

"If there were no freedom in our country then our meeting could not take place," Mr. Miodowicz told Mr. Walesa. He argued that the event was evidence that Mr. Rakowski's administration was now prepared to carry out major reforms.

The meeting was offered and staged by the authorities at a time when its concrete impact on events is likely to be slight. Talks between the government and Solidarity and the Roman Catholic Church have reached an impasse over the authorities' refusal to consider the restoration of trade union pluralism and unrest among workers who staged two waves of strikes this year that subsided after large recent increases in wages and the onset of severe winter weather.

Since September state media have staged an aggressive campaign against Mr. Walesa and other leading Solidarity figures, though official spokesmen have insisted the leadership is still interested in a proposed "roundtable" of negotiations involving the government, church and opposition. When Mr. Walesa proposed in the debate that Mr. Miodowicz agree to a weekly series of live discussions on national issues, the union leader blandly replied that talks could continue when the roundtable forum began.

The two men, sitting in leather-upholstered chairs in a Warsaw television studio, were introduced by an announcer and then proceeded to exchange opening statements and subsequent replies without the participation of any moderator. Despite the occasional passion of the arguments, the debate remained polite.

For some of the soldiers, it was their first visit to Paris, and several of the drivers had to rely on direc-



A French policeman detaching a Kurd demonstrator outside the Crillon in Paris on Wednesday.

STRIKE: If You're Commuting to Paris, Just Hop on the Army Truck

(Continued from page 1)
been severely disrupted by sympathetic strikes. According to the city's transit authority, the strikes are likely to last at least until next week.

For some of the soldiers, it was

tions from their passengers already aboard, soldiers gallantly helped women in skirts and high heels negotiate the narrow metal steps onto the trucks. Each truck carried 20 to 25 passengers on narrow benches.

The general attitude of the troops seemed that the experience made an enjoyable break from bar- racks life.

Amid wisecracks and an assist-

ing hand from passengers already aboard, soldiers gallantly helped women in skirts and high heels negotiate the narrow metal steps onto the trucks. Each truck carried 20 to 25 passengers on narrow benches.

The experience appeared to bring out a certain spirit of voluntariness among the commuters who usually travel to work morosely straphanging or with their noses buried in the newspaper. Travelers shortened their bumpy ride by trading stories about their strike experiences and arguing whether the conflict was the fault of militant workers or of the government for refusing to accede to pay demands for a 1,000 franc (\$170) monthly pay increase, or roughly 20 percent above the basic wage.

As they relaxed at the end of the morning rush, soldiers praised the morale of the commuter army. "People took it very, very well," one said. A spokesman for the military apologized for the rudimentary comfort aboard the trucks but said the army hoped people found the experience "interesting."

The army waived fares, but a few passengers dutifully flashed their

commuter passes all the same as they clambered aboard the trucks. The government has promised to sell the passes for half price in January as a partial compensation for disruptions that have been going on for the past six weeks.

With some of the trucks making more than one run, the army estimated it carried up to 10,000 people in each direction, a fraction of those who normally ride the express trains. Other suburban rail and bus services were working after a fashion, and many drivers headed calls to offer lifts to stranded commuters.

President Francois Mitterrand said earlier that the government acted wisely in calling out the army rather than giving in to "a small number of persons capable of blocking an entire system." The government contends that the strike is led by a few hundred unrepresentative union militants. Opposition conservatives in the National Assembly introduced a censure motion, calling the Socialist government of Prime Minister Michel Rocard too weak to deal with the crisis.

The army waived fares, but a few passengers dutifully flashed their

NATO:

Defense Costs

(Continued from page 1)

Schroeder's views, which do not take into account intangible European defense points such as politically unpopular drafts and the nuisance of military maneuvers.

Some Europeans have become hostile to helping reduce U.S. spending in NATO. This month, a report to the North Atlantic Assembly said that "many Europeans do not feel inclined to bail the United States out of its predicament."

Mr. Heisbourg warns that "money does speak, and Japan, for example, is going to be less susceptible to U.S. blandishments and threats because it is assuming more U.S. costs."

U.S. pressure could backfire, Mr. Lunn warned.

NATO's hope, he said, was to "get ahead of the curve by planning — for example, by cooperating on weapons and even operating on some military missions" to offer the prospect of major long-run savings.

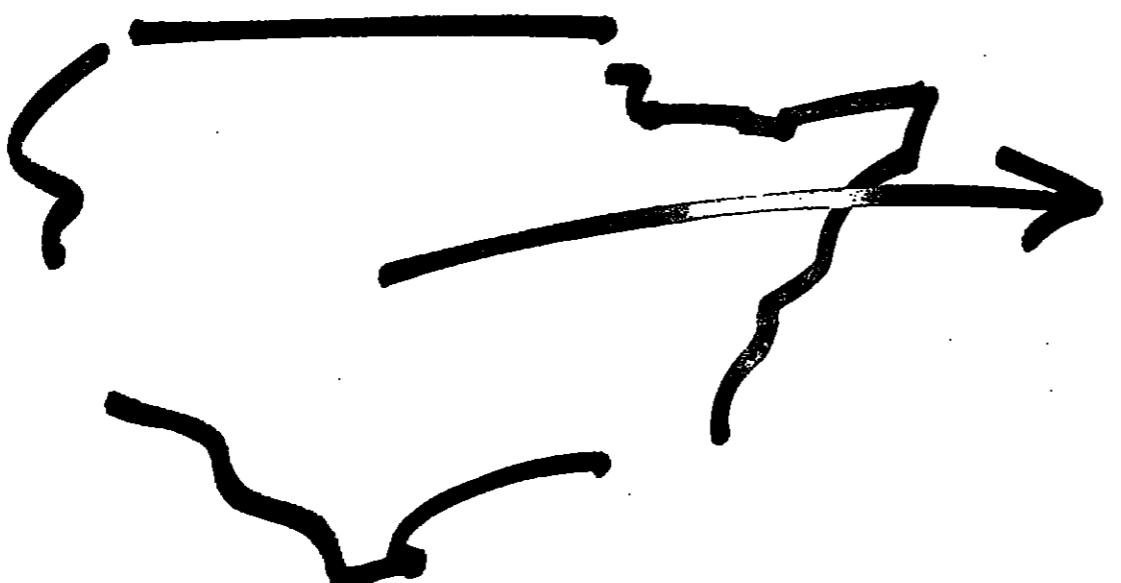
Allied Military Spending in 1988

Allied Military Spending	Defense Budgets (as % of GNP)	Spending (billions US\$)	Per Capita (US\$)
U.S.	6.7	288	1,174
Greece	6.1	37	667
U.K.	5	37	607
Turkey	4.8	34	604
France	4	30	248*
Portugal	3.2	17	296
Norway	3.2	8	343
W. Germany	3.1	8	205
Belgium	3	7.4	506
Netherlands	3	4	405
Italy	2.2	4	78
Canada	2.1	3.4	398
Spain	2	3.2	766
Denmark	2	2.4	468
Japan	1*	1	85
Luxembourg	0.9	.84	223
* non-NATO ally.			

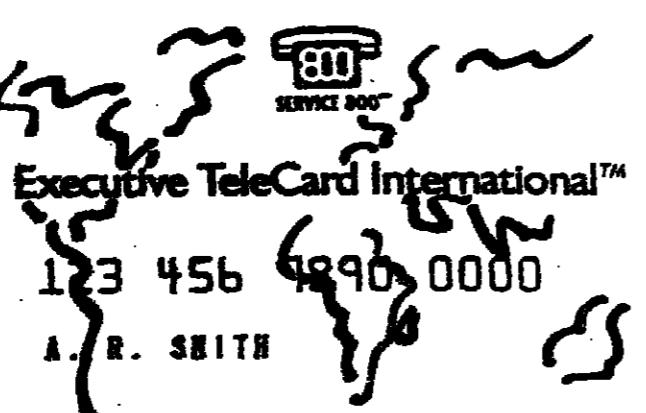
Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies.

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Ozal Visit Protested

The Associated Press

PARIS — About 60 Kurdish demonstrators were arrested Wednesday during a protest against the visit to France by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, the police said.

About 100 people rallied outside the Hôtel Crillon where Mr. Ozal was staying, despite an official ban on the demonstration. The police said those arrested were being questioned and were not immediately charged.

Turkish Kurds, like the Kurds in Iran and Iraq, have been battling for increased autonomy. They accuse Ankara of harsh repression of their movement.

Mr. Ozal's three-day visit ended Wednesday. Prime Minister Michel Rocard, after their official meeting Tuesday, said Mr. Ozal had made "very real progress" on human rights issues in Turkey.

SECRETS: British Plans

(Continued from page 1)
have to be withdrawn under the new law came into force. "Are people like me going to have to move to the United States if we want to write in future?" he asked.

Mr. Hurd pointed out that in every area covered by the new bill except security and intelligence, where there is a test of harm to the public interest, "it would be fornicacy to decide."

"At present there is no defense of 'prior publication,'" Mr. Hurd said. "Under these proposals, where there is a harm test, the defendant could argue that he had caused no harm beyond that created by the earlier publication."

He added that "where there is a harm test, the defendant could argue that the disclosure caused good, not harm, to the public interest."

Mr. Hurd said the official secrets bill took account of criticism made when the draft legislation was first outlined, making the test of harm apply to more categories.

It would not be an offense simply to disclose information received in confidence from other governments or international organizations, he said; harm would now have to be proved; and the definition of "information likely to be useful to criminals" had been narrowed to information that would help someone commit a crime, escape from jail, or keep from being prosecuted.

The new law would also make it a crime for third parties — journalists, for instance — to publish officially disclosed information or documents that come into their possession.

A newspaper editor would have to know, or have "reasonable cause to believe," that the disclosure was damaging, and in the case of an automatically forbidden leak by a present or former member of the security and intelligence services, it would almost always be considered damaging under the law, according to the bill.

The main concern is robot infiltration, especially the gas tank missing the tank and pumping gasoline onto the car or pavement. A representative of the energy center said, "We did not hazard control measures that will be more than sufficient."

The fire was controlled in about 20 minutes.

Accident on US Carrier Kills Sailor Near Gulf

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — A sailor on the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz was killed Wednesday and another was injured when an aircraft gun accidentally fired and hit another warplane, causing a fire on the flight deck, military officials said.

The fire was controlled in about 20 minutes.

THAKA, Bangladesh — The world's longest bridge, spanning 16 km, was opened yesterday. It connects the mainland with the island of Thakha, linking the two parts of the country. The bridge cost \$1 billion and took 10 years to build. It is expected to ease traffic between the two parts of the country.

The bridge is the longest in the world and the second longest in Asia. It is expected to reduce travel time between the two parts of the country by half.

ASIAN TOPICS

Please Don't Clank.

Just Fill the Tank

Robots that put gasoline in cars and wash windshields are under study by the Petroleum Energy Center, a non-profit organization based in Japan supported by major petroleum companies.

Japan's first robot gas station in Tokyo reported although 80 percent of the gasoline stations in the United States and 60 percent in West Germany are self-service, Japanese law requires that gasoline tanks be handled only by qualified personnel.

The robots, sold in the planning stage, will take gasoline from customers, fill gas tanks, wash cars and accept charge cards. For cars that have tank caps that must be removed from inside the car, the robot, a female voice, would ask the driver to do so.

The main concern is robot infiltration, especially the gas tank missing the tank and pumping gasoline onto the car or pavement. A representative of the energy center said, "We did not hazard control measures that will be more than sufficient."

There are 54 But only

NEW

Cyclone Kills Hundreds in Bangladesh and India

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh. — The worst cyclone in 18 years struck Bangladesh on Tuesday night, killing hundreds of people and leaving 1,000 missing and feared dead, officials said Wednesday.

The storm battered low-lying coastal areas of southern Bangladesh and eastern India, killing at least 516 persons, injuring dozens and leaving thousands homeless, their mud huts razed, officials and news reports said.

Bangladeshi officials reported at least 453 deaths and 900 people missing, while in India the authorities said 63 people had died and about 100 were missing.

Bangladesh, one of the poorest nations in the world, is still seeking international aid to repair the damage done by floods in August and September that killed 3,000 people and laid waste to huge areas of cropland.

The cyclone, the worst since a 1970 storm killed half a million people, also devastated coastal areas of the Indian state of West Bengal.

In Calcutta, officials said that at least 63 persons had been killed and that at least 100 were missing.

Reports were still coming in from remote areas of Bangladesh pounded by a five-meter (16-foot) tidal wave in the storm's aftermath.

"We suspect hundreds may have been killed and a million dollars worth of property destroyed," a Bangladeshi official said.

The tidal wave hit the country's

southern Bangladesh is barely above sea level, and there are hundreds of islands, some little more than sandbars.

"The casualty figure will go up for sure when we have full details of the calamity," said the food minister, Sardar Amjad Hossain.

But he added that many lives had been saved through large-scale evacuation of people to safety zones.

Weather officials said the cyclone swept the Bay of Bengal with winds of 165 kph (100 mph).

The coastal districts of Bhola, Patuakhali, Khulna, Satkhira, Barisal and Barisal bore the brunt of the storm, which raged for at least four hours, they said.

The tidal wave hit the country's

second seaport, Mongla, putting its harbor out of action.

The storm disrupted telecommunication and power supplies in at least 16 towns and four coastal districts and sank at least 50 small fishing boats, officials said.

Power was also knocked out in parts of the capital, Dhaka, where uprooted trees blocked most roads. Hundreds of workers were brought in to clear the debris.

A city official said the cyclone also destroyed many small units in the capital. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

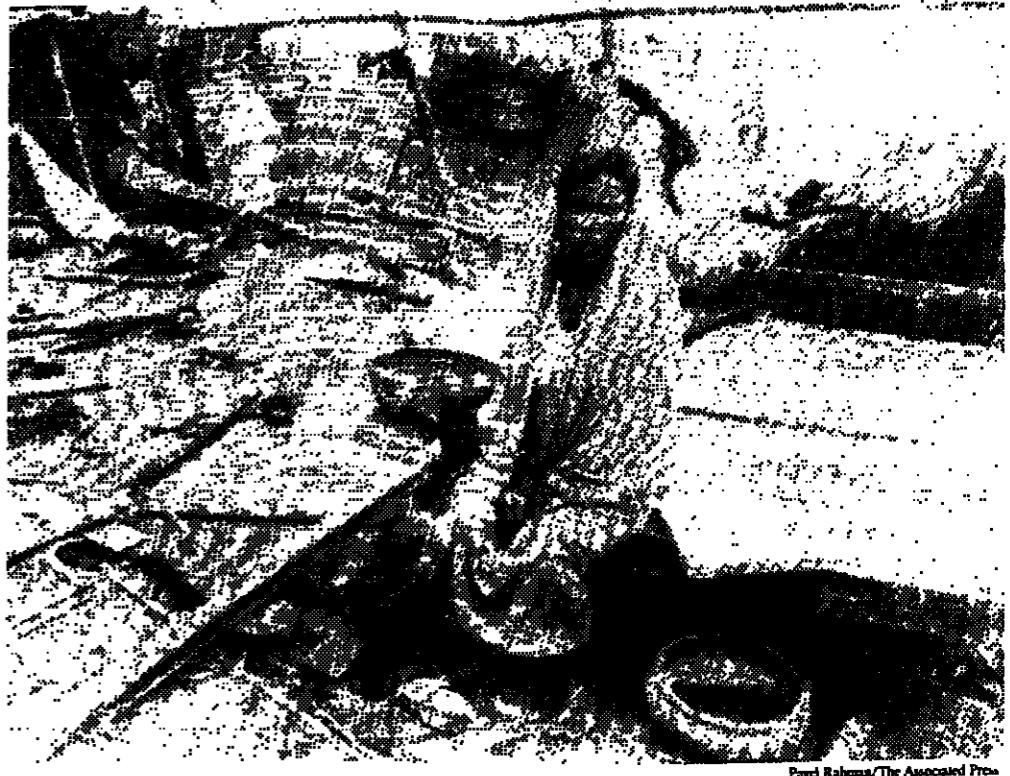
■ Thai Action on Floods

Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhaven of Thailand indefinitely suspended government con-

cessions to lumber companies Wednesday after uncontrolled logging was blamed for many of the 367 deaths caused by recent floods there. The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

In two districts of Nakhon Sri Thammarat Province, where 267 of the 367 bodies were found, mud, logs and trees cascaded down denuded hills, slamming into houses and burying villages. The disaster, affecting 12 southern provinces, occurred during a week of heavy rains starting Nov. 19.

Officials say 385 people remained missing and 2,057 were injured in the flooding, the worst natural disaster in Thailand in recent decades.



Paul Keppler/The Associated Press

ASIAN TOPICS

Please Don't Clank, Just Fill the Tank

Robots that put gasoline in car tanks and wash windshields are under study by the Petroleum Energy Center, a nonprofit group in Japan supported by Japanese petroleum companies, the Mainichi Daily News in Tokyo reports. Although 80 percent of the gasoline stations in the United States and 90 percent in West Germany are self-service, Japanese law requires that hazardous substances like gasoline be handled only by qualified personnel.

The robots, still in the planning stage, would take spoken orders from customers, fill gasoline tanks, wash cars and accept charge cards. For cars that have gas-tank caps that must be released from inside the car, the robot, in a female voice, would ask the driver to do so.

The main concern is robot malfunction, especially the gas nozzle missing the tank and pumping gasoline onto the car or the pavement. A representative of the energy center said, "We will take hazard control measures that will be more than sufficient."

Short Takes

A request from Chinese au-

thorities has saved an ancient bronze vessel from the auction block. China asked Sotheby's to withdraw the antique ritual vessel, or ding, from the lot of Chinese treasures scheduled to be auctioned in New York on Tuesday. Beijing authorities said the piece had been stolen earlier this year from a museum in Hubei Province. The Chinese news agency, Xinhua, said officials of the Public Security Ministry also asked the U.S. Embassy in Beijing for support in recovering the bronze. It dates from 475-221 B.C. Ministry officials identified the ding from a photograph in a Sotheby's catalogue. The catalogue did not name the owner, but estimated that the ding would fetch at least \$60,000.

Rawalpindi Central Jail in Pakistan, where former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged April 4, 1979, has been torn down. The demolition order was issued Aug. 14, three days before the man who overthrew Mr. Bhutto, President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, was killed in a plane crash. With Mr. Bhutto's daughter, Benazir, poised to become prime minister, the razing of the prison makes it less likely that the site will become a shrine to her father.

Ten years after China began the kind of economic changes that Mao Tse-tung had opposed all his life, his family has gone into business. The China Youth Daily said that in Shaoxing in southern Human Province, birthplace of the Great Helmman,

Diners Paying More To Live Dangerously

Japanese gourmets who savor the delicious but potentially deadly blowfish are paying more to risk their lives for their taste buds. The fish has doubled in price because of small catches and high demand and is now selling for up to 15,000 yen a kilogram, or \$57 a pound. A Tokyo restaurant specializing in blowfish delicacies is charging 25 times more deadly than cyanide, and if the fish is not prepared properly, the effects can be fatal. Every year, several people die in Japan from eating the fish, but the demand for the delicacy holds steady.

Arthur Higbee

Extremists Wound Leader of Main Sikh Party in Punjab

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Punjabi terrorists ambushed and wounded the president of the main Sikh political party and two others after he initiated efforts to unite different factions on the eve of a Sikh conference, news reports said.

Jagdev Singh Talwandi, the president of the United Akali Dal party, was reported out of danger after being shot Tuesday in a shoulder by the gunmen who attacked from

a waiting truck. The Press Trust of India said that the attack took place near the village of Kamalpur, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi, as he was traveling to Amritsar for the conference, news reports said.

Two persons, a relative and a bodyguard, were killed in the assassination attempt and 3 wounded. The incident occurred a day after Mr. Talwandi held talks with leaders of other factions of the Akali

Dal, the main Sikh political organization, in a bid to unite the fractured organization, which has split into at least three groups in the past three years.

Members of the different groups, who range in their political views from moderation to extremist, are meeting at the Golden Temple complex at Amritsar, the Sikh shrine, to consider proposals for unity and to assess their respective strengths.

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Government Doctors Find Marcos Fit To Travel to New York Arraignment

The Associated Press

HONOLULU — U.S. government doctors say Ferdinand Marcos, the former president of the Philippines, is healthy enough to travel to New York for arraignment on criminal racketeering charges this fall accusing them of plundering the Philippines' treasury and holding much of the money in the United States.

Mr. Marcos has been treated in a wheelchair since he and his wife, Imelda, were indicted on criminal racketeering charges this fall accusing them of plundering the Philippines' treasury and holding much of the money in the United States.

But the spokesman, Gemmo Trinidad, added on Tuesday: "I'm with the president, I see him every day, and it's clear he is not well, not healthy enough to travel, no matter what the doctors say."

Mr. Trinidad said he did not know when the 71-year-old exiled leader was expected to appear.

Defense lawyers contend that Mr. Marcos is too frail to make the 10-hour flight from his home in Honolulu.

Mr. Marcos fled to Hawaii in February 1986 after a revolt ended his 20-year rule and catapulted Corazon C. Aquino to the presi-

ency. He has been using a wheelchair since he and his wife, Imelda, were indicted on criminal racketeering charges this fall accusing them of plundering the Philippines' treasury and holding much of the money in the United States.

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But the spokesman, Gemmo Trinidad, added on Tuesday: "I'm with the president, I see him every day, and it's clear he is not well, not healthy enough to travel, no matter what the doctors say."

Mr. Marcos pleaded not guilty to the charges Oct. 31 in New York and was released on \$5 million bail.

Mrs. Marcos has been treated in a wheelchair since she and her husband, Ferdinand Marcos, were indicted on criminal racketeering charges this fall accusing them of plundering the Philippines' treasury and holding much of the money in the United States.

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SCIENCE

Scientists 'Target' Genes For Repair and Change

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

SCIENTISTS are closing in on the long-sought goal of changing and even repairing individual genes within living cells.

The concept is known as "gene targeting," the creation of a specific genetic change exactly when and where the scientist wants it. Ultimately, the targeting might lead to effective therapy for incurable genetic diseases. For the future, scientists see targeting as a potent way of studying human and animal development and the functions of many recently discovered genes.

Targeting is also expected to be important in helping scientists produce laboratory animals that have the same genetic defects as those that cause hereditary diseases in humans.

"In the long run it might be possible to replace a defective gene with a good copy," said Dr. Brigid Hogan of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in Nashville, Tennessee.

For now, she said, the research is exciting mainly because of its potential for clarifying some of the most mysterious events in the intricate process of human development from fertilized egg to human being. In that process, scientists believe, lie the answers to many tragic diseases and development disorders.

The transplantation of genes in animals and even the construction of artificial genes have become relatively common. The historic example was captured in a photograph, now famous in the scientific literature, of two mice, one almost twice as large as the other. They were from the same litter, but one grew to unusual size because it received a modified version of the human gene for making growth hormone.

Many other gene transplants have been done since that one more than five years ago, but they have shared an important drawback: Scientists had no way of directing them to a particular location on a specific chromosome. The transplants went into the recipient's hereditary apparatus at unpredictable places.

The inability to send a gene to a specific target sometimes interferes with the transplanted gene's ability to function. Serious damage could result if the transplant inactivated an important native gene or activated an oncogene to start the cancer process.

In research with mouse cells at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the University of Utah, Mario R. Capocci, Suzanne L. Mansour and Kirk R. Thomas have developed a new method intended to make targeting practical. They believe it may eventually make it possible to transplant, replace or modify almost any gene.

In a report in the journal *Nature*, the authors said their method "promises to provide a means to generate mice of any desired genotype" — that is, any heredity that is biologically possible in a mouse.

In an accompanying commentary, Dr. Hogan and Dr. Karen Lyons of Vanderbilt described the method as "ingenious." The work is one of several lines of research aimed at transplanting genes to particular locations or to make specific changes, or mutations, in known genes.

An important step was made several years ago by Dr. Oliver Smithies, who was then at University of Wisconsin in Madison. He and his colleagues showed

that a cell's genetic apparatus would sometimes spontaneously take up an altered gene to supplement or replace one of its own if the foreign gene was nearly identical chemically to the native gene.

The work was done with the beta globin gene, part of the complex that gives rise to the vital oxygen-carrying blood substance hemoglobin. In laboratory experiments with single cells, the scientists were able to alter the gene that carries the defect that leads to sickle-cell anemia. This was gene targeting, but there was no immediate way of translating the laboratory feat into a means of treating people, said Dr. Smithies, who is now at the University of North Carolina's medical school at Chapel Hill.

In recent years many research teams have been pursuing related strategies to make gene targeting and correction practical. One strategy has been to devise ways of finding and collecting cells in which the spontaneous targeting occurred.

The report by Dr. Capocci and his colleagues was about such a way of finding the useful "needle" in the haystack of embryonic cells of mice. In principle, he said, the technique could modify or replace any known gene, even if the function was unknown.

To select out of the mass of cells those that have undergone a targeted change, the scientists attached two foreign genes to the gene being transplanted. One caused resistance to the antibiotic neomycin. The other rendered a cell susceptible to an anti-viral drug, gancyclovir, a close relative of acyclovir, which is used against herpes infections.

The gene for antibiotic resistance was inserted into the gene to be transplanted, thus disrupting the native gene and making it inactive. The other foreign gene was attached to the end of the gene to be transplanted. When this carefully controlled segment of genetic material was put into mouse embryo cells, some cells took it up at random places in the genetic apparatus. In a few other cells, the transplant homed in on the native gene that was its target.

In these cases, the gene that made the cells susceptible to the anti-viral drug was eliminated spontaneously, apparently because it did not match the material of the target gene. When the cells were grown in the presence of the anti-viral drug, only those that had lost that gene survived. In another step, the surviving cells were exposed to neomycin. Only those with copies of the antibiotic-resistance gene survived.

The two experimental steps eliminated most cells in which the transplanted gene had gone to any place other than the target. In those experiments, the report said, gene targeting was identified in one cell in every 2,000. The cells in which it occurred could be isolated and transplanted into mouse embryos. The objective is to grow a colony of mice, all with the mutation the scientists arranged.

In their commentary, Dr. Hogan and Dr. Lyons also mentioned another method of targeting recently reported by Dr. Andreas Zimmer and Dr. Peter Gruss of the Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry in Göttingen, West Germany. In those experiments, the transplants were only slightly altered counterparts of the genes that were the targets.

The foreign genetic material was injected directly into the nuclei of the target cells. Because the genetic changes were minor, the changes did not inactivate the target genes, but may have altered their functions.

Ancient Geology Puzzle Solved

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

A 3,100-YEAR-OLD papyrus scroll, depicting gold mines in ancient Egypt, is probably the oldest surviving geological map and earliest evidence of geological thought, two American researchers have concluded.

The scroll, known as the Turin Papyrus and kept at the Egizio Museum in Turin, Italy, is familiar to Egyptologists and historians of cartography as one of the earliest maps from the ancient world.

It portrayed roads, quarries, gold mines, a well and some houses. Pink, brown, black and white were used to illustrate mountains and other features.

The purpose of the map is still obscure," wrote A. F. Shore, professor of Egyptology at the University of Liverpool, England, in the first volume of "The History of Cartography," published last year.

That was before two geologists from the University of Toledo in Ohio examined the

map and went into the field to compare it with the site.

The area mapped is a wadi, or ravine, in the mountains of Egypt's eastern desert between Qift on the Nile, down from Thebes, and Quseir on the Red Sea. The geologists recognized topographical features from the map, a roadway still in use and the mountain on both sides, shown as cones.

But the geologists, James A. Harrel and V. Max Brown, also noted that the colors were apparently not added for aesthetic reasons.

In a report at the recent annual meeting of the Geological Society of America in Denver, they said the colors "correspond with the actual appearance of the rocks making up the mountain."

The scroll map was apparently prepared around 1150 B.C. in the reign of Ramses IV.

William Smith, an English surveyor, is generally credited with initiating modern geological mapping in 1815.

The American geologists made their discovery while doing research for an atlas of the stones used in ancient Egyptian sculptures.

Animal 'Clock' Altered

New York Times Service

S CIENTISTS have for the first time altered the basic biological rhythms of animals by transplanting a small area of brain tissue believed to serve as the body's master "clock."

The experiments, reported at the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience in Toronto, involved transplanting brain tissue between hamsters with fundamentally different biological rhythms.

Dr. Michael Menaker, a biology professor at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, said most animals set their biological clocks according to the amount of daylight and darkness. When animals are kept in the dark, however, their sleep-wake cycle is set by a master biological clock, which coordinates the release of various hormones, changes in temperature and other daily rhythms.

Dr. Martin Ralph, a postdoctoral fellow in Dr. Menaker's laboratory, used hamsters to prove that the suprachiasmatic nucleus is the master clock.

Normally, a hamster has a free-

running period of about 24 hours, Dr. Menaker said. They wake up and start running around every 24 hours, based on this internal clock.

There is, however, a mutant strain that has a shorter free-running period. In his work, Dr. Ralph expanded on experiments done four or five years ago in Japan. In those experiments, scientists abolished the free-

running period in hamsters by removing the suprachiasmatic nucleus, which in mammals is on top of where the two optic nerves cross in the brain. Such animals run randomly at any time of the day or night.

The scientists then implanted fetal tissue believed to contain the nucleus into the animals. The rhythms were restored, Dr. Menaker said, but the scientists could not be sure that they were transplanting the rhythm, or merely putting in something that allowed the rhythm to be expressed.

In the more recent experiments, Dr. Ralph removed the nucleus from one strain of hamster and implanted fetal cells from hamsters with different free-running periods. In every case, the animal that received an implant exhibited the free-running period of the donor.

FROM TEL
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1988
INTERNATIONAL

Firms Bring
To Act Out T

BY SHERI

LONDON — Welcome to die Francaise. French loving executives, ar

through. A live performance, will appeal to people involved that drivers, managers are senior and middle manage

"People often get bored at grandfairs," said French management consultant

Mr. Fischer, on the contrary, appeals to their emotions. It's talking about their problems, live."

Many of Mr. Fischer's business players are about people's difficulties in coming to terms with the change cur

reality taking place in many

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Mr. Fischer writes sketch

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"I can say the things that m

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He writes one-man shows for

French bank recently as

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"What are you all suffering

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of who you are most serious

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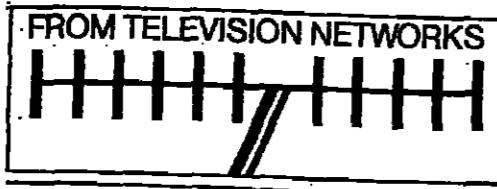
ICRISAT is an international agricultural research and training center, one of 13 such centers within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Its headquarters are at Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, India, with an international Selection Center in Nairobi, Kenya and research stations in progress in six African countries, Syria, Pakistan, Mexico and the Philippines. ICRISAT has a mandate to increase the productivity of the world's poor rural citizens, particularly in the semi-arid tropics and related ecosystems, and grassroots groups in the semi-arid tropics and related ecosystems. ICRISAT produces over 50 scientific and general audience publications each year in English. These include books, information and research bulletins, newsletters, and workshop proceedings and are intended to communicate research findings and increase awareness of the Institute's work.

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Anim
Clock
Altered



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1988

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Firms Bring on the Clowns To Act Out Their Problems

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Welcome to the corporate version of *La Comédie Française*. French companies, appealing to theater-loving executives, are staging short, often satirical, plays to relieve tensions at work or to get a difficult message through. A live performance about a work problem, executives contend, will appeal to people's emotions and get them more involved than dreary speeches (two-thirds of French theatergoers are senior and middle managers or independent business people).

"People often get bored at company seminars because they are subjected to grandiose speeches," said Michel Fustier, a retired French management consultant in his sixties who turned playwright two years ago. "Theater, on the contrary, appeals to their emotions. It's talking about their problems, live."

Many of Mr. Fustier's bitter-sweet plays are about peoples' difficulties in coming to terms with the change currently taking place in many French corporations from an authoritarian to a participatory management style. They also deal with other delicate problems, such as corporate succession.

Mr. Fustier writes sketches, skits and short plays for such multinationals as Sandoz, the Swiss pharmaceutical company, and, in France, Bull (computers), BSN (agribusiness), Saint-Gobain (diversified products), EDF-GDF (the gas and electric utility) and Accor (hotels and restaurants).

One corporate favorite, "Y a plus de chef" ("No More Boss"), tells the story of a foreman in his forties who is accustomed to the command-and-obey style of management. He hates the company's new participatory style and wants to resign. His wife, weary of his pigheadedness, seizes the opportunity to persuade him to change his ways both at work and at home.

"I can say the things that managers don't dare bring out in the open," said Alberto Mangin, a Paris-based clown-analyst, a phrase he coined himself to describe his role as corporate jester. He writes one-man shows for company seminars.

SENIOR MANAGERS at Crédit Agricole, the largest French bank, recently asked Mr. Mangin to produce a skit to boost morale at one of its seminars after cutbacks in staff. Using a companywide memo or an upbeat speech by the boss to address such a sensitive issue didn't seem to be enough, so the bank decided to bring on the clown.

"What are you all suffering from?" Mr. Mangin, dressed in a white doctor's coat, asked his stunned audience of 130 executives. "Let's identify those among us who are most seriously ill. O.K., those of you who are most seriously ill, stand up, please." Silence. "They don't want to stand up," Laughter.

Since Mr. Fustier started his small Lyon-based company, Théâtre et Congrès, last year, he has known enviable success. His plays, which cost a company 5,000 francs to 11,000 francs (about \$350 to \$1,850) to put on a skit — more for a tailor-made one — have been staged 70 times this year.

One French multinational is using a tailor-made play to persuade its production managers not to rush into investing in high-tech machinery until qualified people can be found to operate the new machines.

Because it is difficult for senior managers to say up front, "Hey, we've made a mistake," company spokesmen say they hope a play will get the message through to them.

Although audiences do loosen up and laugh when they see themselves, their bosses or their colleagues so clearly portrayed, performances are often immediately followed by silence.

Joseph Conrad of Saint-Gobain concludes, "They're getting the message all right."

I can say the things that managers don't dare bring out in the open,' Mangin says.

Lawson Survives Bombardment of Economic Management

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, facing mounting criticism from opposition politicians and the media, appears to have weathered a severe political test after the record trade deficit reported for October.

After Mr. Lawson's spirited defense in Parliament on Tuesday of his policy of keeping interest rates high to curb inflation, which he sees as the greatest danger facing Britain's economy, he has come through what The Times called his "ordeal by fire."

A senior government source, commenting Wednesday on renewed speculation of a rift between Mr. Lawson and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said the prime minister fully supported the chancellor.

Mrs. Thatcher created a stir in Parliament when she did not explicitly express her support for Mr. Lawson. On recent occasions when Mr. Lawson has been ar-

tacked, Mrs. Thatcher has offered praise for him.

The prime minister left the question unanswered when asked by an opposition member of Parliament representing a constituency in Edinburgh whether she still thought Mr. Lawson was "brilliant" on interest rates and the record trade deficit reported for October.

The Guardian newspaper said Wednesday that Mr. Lawson had "emerged virtually unscathed from the biggest political test of his five-year term."

The newspaper comments signaled a new rise in the chancellor's political standing, which previously seemed to have stalled irretrievably, in what one editorial writer said "could hardly have been a more miserable November for Mr. Lawson."

Responding to opposition critics who accused him of having lost control of the economy, Mr. Lawson delivered a firm message that his economic policies would

not change, despite Friday's unpopular rise in interest rates.

The chancellor was said to have fallen from grace some six months ago, when it was rumored that he would soon quit his post because of policy disagreements with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as sterling's surge threatened Britain's new-found prosperity.

Mr. Lawson's view that the pound should remain strong indefinitely, despite the inevitable higher prices to be paid for British exports, seems to have prevailed.

Criticism of Mr. Lawson was fueled by his recent declaration that he did not wish to remain in office after the end of the government's current term, due to expire in 1992.

Criticism of Mr. Lawson's policies has increased as cracks begin to appear in the previously rosy picture of Britain's economy that helped win support for the Conservatives in last year's general elections.

Mr. Lawson has predicted that the current account deficit would hit at least \$14 billion (\$25 billion) this year; he had initially predicted a gap of \$4 billion.

In the past eight months Mr. Lawson has been forced to backtrack on policy and raise interest rates nine times to curb the consumer boom. His first increase came soon after he had cut rates to their lowest level in 10 years.

The opposition Labor Party and the press have taken him to task over this.

Even a fellow Conservative, former Prime Minister Edward Heath, has compared him to a golfer who uses only one club; but Mr. Lawson has clung to his contention that interest rates are the best way to control inflation.

British industry has come under pressure from this policy, which has given Britain the highest interest rates in the industrialized world, at 13 percent.

(Reuters, AFP)



Chancellor Lawson

C&W Has 28.5% of Target

Raid Lifts Stake In Phone Firm

Reuters

LONDON — Cable & Wireless PLC, the telecommunications group, snapped up 26.4 percent of the shares of Telephone Rentals PLC in a stock market raid Wednesday, days after raising its hostile bid for the company to a total valuation of £319 million (\$590 million).

Cable & Wireless's market purchases, through the brokerage Cazenove & Co. at 340 pence a share — the revised offer price — brought its stake in the telecommunications equipment supplier to 28.5 percent, it said after the market closed.

Telephone Rentals' share price rose 7 pence to 336 pence at the close on the London Stock Exchange, heading the active list.

Under British takeover rules, Cable & Wireless cannot buy Telephone Rentals shares above the offer price. Mostly they have traded below that level on the market.

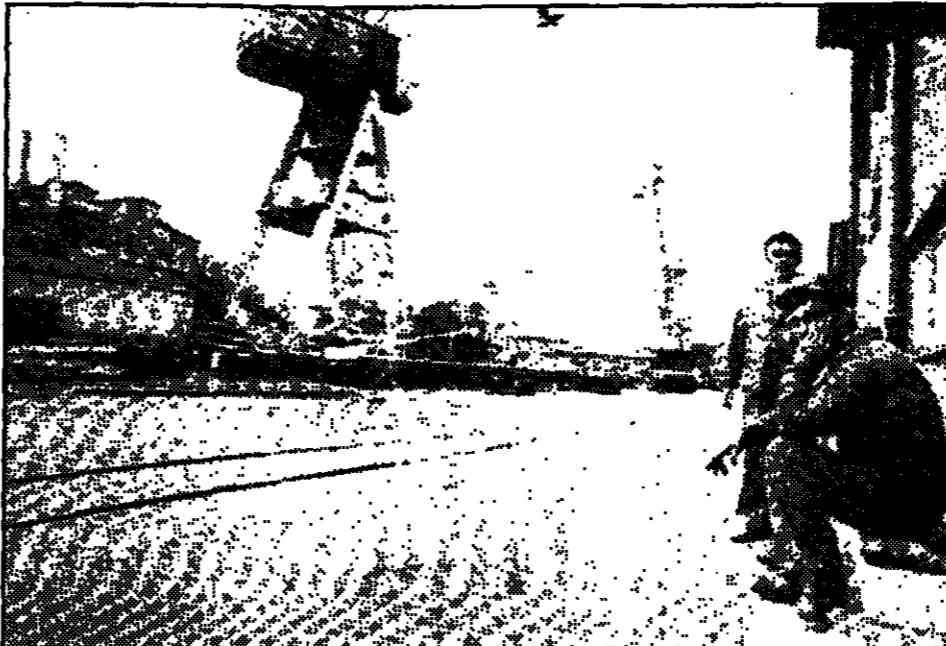
Last week, Cable & Wireless raised its bid for Telephone Rentals to 340 pence a share from 305 pence in cash and said it would not offer more unless a rival bid emerged.

Telephone Rentals continued to reject the bid as being inadequate. It said the bid failed to recognize the growth potential and strength of the company's broad range of businesses.

Telephone Rentals is the second largest supplier of consumer telecommunications equipment in Britain, but it does not manufacture equipment.

Cable & Wireless is a global telecommunications company and its subsidiary, Mercury Communications Ltd., is the only telephone systems operator licensed to compete with British Telecommunications PLC.

The group has said that Telephone Rentals would form a natural fit with Mercury.



Dockers at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, which the government has announced it will shut down.

In Gdansk, the Legend Is Rusting

Facing Closure, Lenin Shipyard Falls on Hard Times

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

GIDANSK, Poland — Along Dock Street, at the main gate of the big Lenin shipyard, candles flicker amid flowers at the foot of towering steel crosses, recalling workers slain by the police during food riots in 1970.

A decade later, on a legendary day in August 1980, accords were signed here between workers and government representatives, giving birth and recognition to Solidarity, the East bloc's first trade union.

The shipyard occupies a place in the consciousness of Poland far out of proportion to its role in the economy. Lately, however, the proud colossus has fallen on hard times.

Last month, the government announced that it would shut down the rusting shipyard, saying that it was unprofitable. The docks and factories again became the flashpoint of a major political struggle.

Lech Wałęsa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, has said he will not hold discussions with the government on economic and political reforms unless it suspends the plant closing, which is to begin officially on Thursday. Talks were proposed earlier this year, but have been repeatedly delayed.

Once humming with orders for vessels of all sizes from the enormous Soviet merchant and fishing fleets, the Lenin yard has followed the rest of the Polish shipbuilding industry into decline.

Production nationwide fell to 51 vessels last year, from 75 in 1979. In the past 15 years, jobs at the Lenin shipyard have dropped from a high of 16,500 to 10,200 now.

Although the government says that the Gdansk operation is uneconomical, workers question whether that term has any meaning in the bookkeeping of a planned economy in which energy, manufactured products and transportation are heavily subsidized.

To support its charge of unprofitability, the government says that in 1987 it provided the yard with operating subsidies worth 5.6 billion zlotys.

But Bolesław Słepowronski, the general director of Budimor, the state-owned company that sells the ships built by Poland's shipyards and oversees the marine engineering and shipbuilding industry, says that in the same year the yard paid more in taxes than it received in subsidies. He declined to give the exact amounts.

As a result, he argues that the subsidy figure alone is not enough to justify the claim of unprofitability.

Moreover, it is almost impossible to tell what those amounts mean in Western currencies.

For one thing, while Polish banks auction limited amounts of dollars to industrial concerns like the Lenin yard at the rate of 2,000 zlotys to a

Sheep Page 11

sources close to the committee of RJR Nabisco directors, said Kohlberg Kravis had raised its bid Tuesday to about \$2.7 billion to about \$24 billion.

There was no word on whether First Boston had changed its previous informal offer, which was valued as high as \$26.8 billion in cash and securities.

U.S. Incomes And Spending Rise Strongly

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. personal incomes jumped by 1.3 percent in October, the government reported Wednesday, marking the steepest rise in a year, while consumption spending rose by a robust 0.8 percent during the month.

Although the figures provide further evidence of strong growth in the U.S. economy, the rise in incomes was distorted by a bulge in subsidy payments to farmers, mainly for crop losses, and bonuses to autoworkers, the Commerce Department said. Stripping out those factors, personal incomes grew by 0.9 percent.

The department said incomes rose \$72.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4.18 trillion in October, following modest increases of 0.5 percent in September and 0.4 percent in August.

The department said incomes rose \$72.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4.18 trillion in October, following modest increases of 0.5 percent in September and 0.4 percent in August.

Personal consumption spending, which includes everything but interest payments on debt, rose in October to an annual \$3.30 trillion, after a weak 0.1 percent rise in September.

Meanwhile, a newspaper report on Wednesday, quoting unnamed

French Electronics Giants in Talks

Thomson and Aerospatiale Are Studying Joint Venture

Reuters

PARIS — Two of France's leading electronics and aviation groups said Wednesday that they had begun negotiations on setting up a joint venture that would be the largest group outside of North America to specialize in civilian and military aviation electronics.

The Thomson-CSF and Aerospatiale, both of which are state-owned, said they had acquired government approval to study a possible merger of several of their subsidiaries to create the largest single European supplier of flight electronics.

The companies said the aviation electronics division of Thomson-CSF, along with three units of Aerospatiale would be involved in the venture. They would specialize in radar, missile, navigation, flight control and communications systems.

The unit was projected to have annual sales of 3.7 billion francs (\$625 million).

A spokesman for Thomson said that the group should be operational within three years, but added that no date had been set.

The venture was seen as giving a boost to efforts to restructure France's aviation equipment sector.

Such consolidation of the industry has been under way outside France for two years.

Recently, Daimler-Benz AG, West Germany's largest industrial concern, has said that it plans to take a 30 percent stake in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, the aerospace and military group.

The Thomson-Aerospatiale venture would rank fourth in world sales behind three U.S. rivals: a joint venture of Honeywell Inc. and Sperry Corp.; Litton Industries Inc.; and Allied Signal Inc. It would rank ahead of Smiths Industries PLC of Britain.

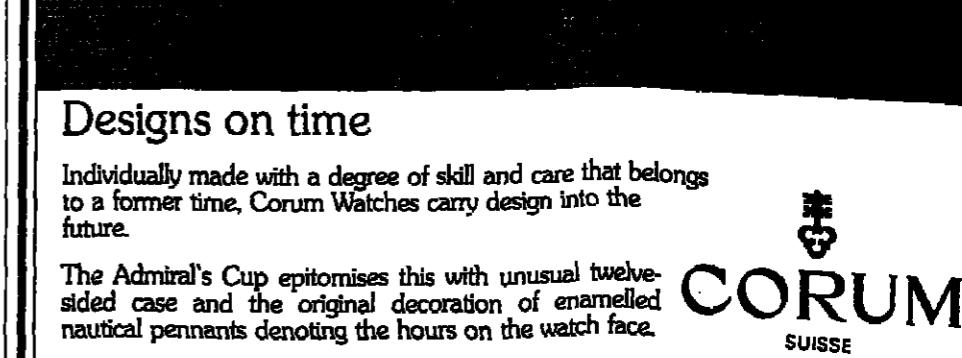
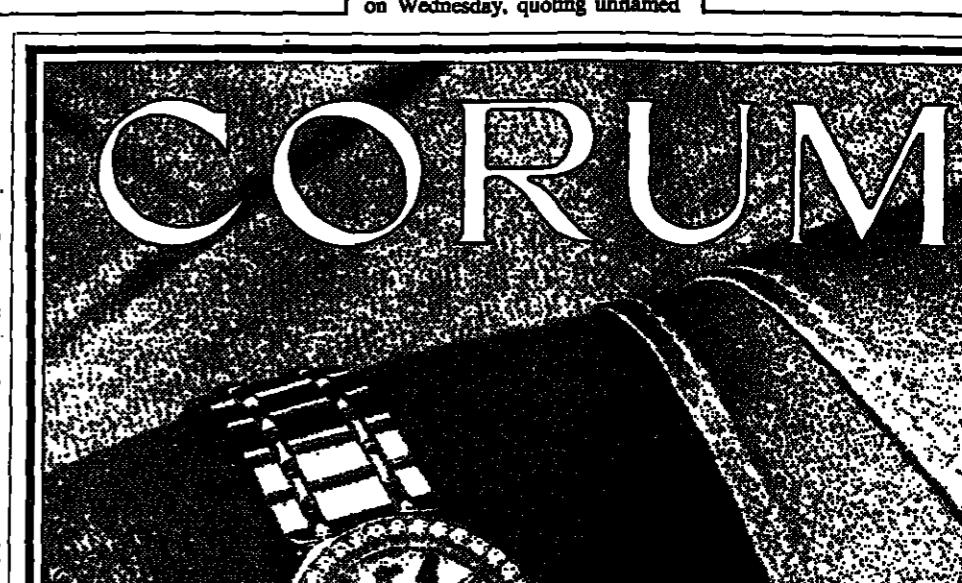
Aerospatiale would merge three units: Crouzet SA, SFENA (Société Française d'Équipements pour la Navigation Aérienne) and EAS (Électronique Aéronautique).

The aeronautics division of Crouzet, which makes a wide range of electronic equipment, had sales of 680 million francs in 1987, out of a total sales of 2.24 billion francs.

SFENA, with sales of 1.34 billion francs last year, specializes in radar, missile, navigation, flight control and communications systems.

The general manager of Ferranti, Philip Burton, said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would soon invite bids for the development of its new battlefield information collection and exploitation systems, known as BICES, that would integrate military intelligence throughout the alliance.

He said that the group would complete a pilot study of the project in 1989 and present its first bid to NATO a year later.



DJ Selling Cable TV Stake

Reuters

NEW YORK — Dow Jones & Co., the business information services group, said Wednesday that it had agreed to sell its 17 percent holding in Continental Cablevision Inc. for \$299.8 million.

The buyer is Amo Hosteter, Cablevision's chairman and chief executive. He is to pay cash.

Dow Jones, which reported a 13 percent decline in earnings in its latest financial quarter, said it would use proceeds from the sale for debt reduction and other corporate purposes. The sale is expected to bring in about \$193 million after taxes.

A spokesman said the sale price was about \$270 a share compared with a \$25 a share Dow Jones paid in 1981.

Under a 1981 agreement with Continental, Dow Jones is obliged to offer Continental the right to repurchase its shares on the same terms as agreed upon with Mr. Hosteter, Dow Jones said.

Dow Jones owns The Wall Street Journal and Barron's magazine.

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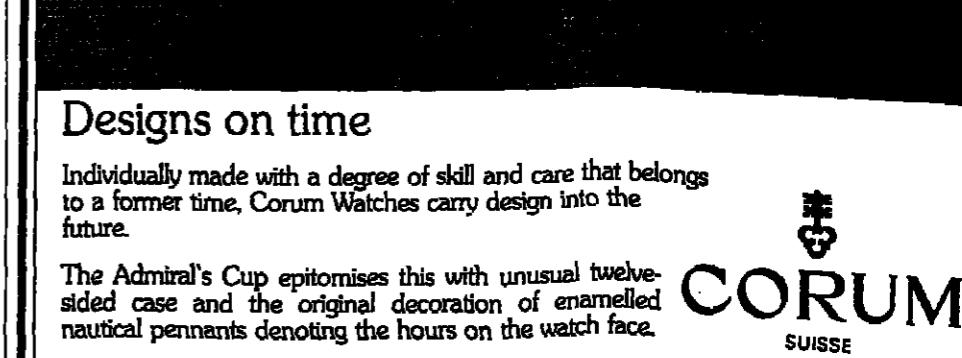
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SECRETS: British Plans

(Continued from page 1)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Nov. 30

Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
\$500/bushel minimum-dollars per bushel

438 2.89 Dec 4.20 4.25 4.14 +.014
438 2.89 Mar 4.20 4.25 4.14 +.014
438 2.89 May 4.13 4.15 4.09 +.009
438 2.89 Jul 4.13 4.15 4.09 +.009
438 2.89 Sep 4.13 4.15 4.09 +.009
438 2.89 Oct 4.13 4.15 4.09 +.009
438 2.89 Nov 4.13 4.15 4.09 +.009
438 2.89 Dec 4.13 4.15 4.09 +.009
438 2.89 Prev. Sales 14,917
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,078 off 447

CORN (CBT)
\$500/bushel minimum-dollars per bushel

378 1.934 Mar 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Apr 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 May 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Jun 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Jul 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Aug 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Sep 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Oct 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Nov 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Dec 2.574 2.576 2.569 +.014
378 1.934 Prev. Sales 98,948
Prev. Day Open Int. 222,233 off 5,571

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)
\$500/bushel minimum-dollars per bushel

310.00 18.30 Dec 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Mar 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 May 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Jul 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Sep 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Oct 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Nov 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Dec 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Prev. Sales 47,929
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,222,333 off 2,611

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)
\$500/bushel minimum-dollars per bushel

310.00 18.30 Dec 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Mar 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 May 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Jul 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Sep 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Oct 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Nov 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Dec 24.00 24.50 24.00 +.50
310.00 18.30 Prev. Sales 47,929
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,222,333 off 2,611

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)
\$100/cwt. dollars per cent per lb.

72.49 6.10 Jul 72.75 72.75 72.75 +.25
72.49 6.10 Aug 72.75 72.75 72.75 +.25
72.49 6.10 Sep 72.75 72.75 72.75 +.25
72.49 6.10 Oct 72.75 72.75 72.75 +.25
72.49 6.10 Nov 72.75 72.75 72.75 +.25
72.49 6.10 Dec 72.75 72.75 72.75 +.25
72.49 6.10 Prev. Sales 1,524
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,524 off 157

FEEDER CATTLE (CME)
\$100/cwt. dollars per cent per lb.

65.05 4.20 Mar 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Apr 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 May 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Jun 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Jul 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Aug 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Sep 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Oct 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Nov 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Dec 65.25 65.25 65.25 +.25
65.05 4.20 Prev. Sales 1,524
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,524 off 157

Currency Options

Nov. 30

Underlying Price Calls-Lots Puts-Lots

AUSTRALIAN Dollars-Cent/s per unit.

ADRs 80 7.47 100 100 100 100

100 7.57 100 100 100 100

125 7.57 100 100 100 100

150 7.57 100 100 100 100

175 7.57 100 100 100 100

200 7.57 100 100 100 100

225 7.57 100 100 100 100

250 7.57 100 100 100 100

300 7.57 100 100 100 100

350 7.57 100 100 100 100

400 7.57 100 100 100 100

450 7.57 100 100 100 100

500 7.57 100 100 100 100

550 7.57 100 100 100 100

600 7.57 100 100 100 100

650 7.57 100 100 100 100

700 7.57 100 100 100 100

750 7.57 100 100 100 100

800 7.57 100 100 100 100

850 7.57 100 100 100 100

900 7.57 100 100 100 100

950 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,000 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,050 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,100 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,150 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,200 7.57 100 100 100 100

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1,350 7.57 100 100 100 100

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1,450 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,500 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,550 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,600 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,650 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,700 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,750 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,800 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,850 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,900 7.57 100 100 100 100

1,950 7.57 100 100 100 100

2,000 7.57 100 100 100 100

2,050 7.57 100 100 100 100

2,100 7.57 100 100 100 100

2,150 7.57 100 100 100 100

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2,250 7.57 100 100 100 100

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2,750 7.57 100 100 100 100

2,800 7.57 100 100 100 100

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2,950 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,000 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,050 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,100 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,150 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,200 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,250 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,300 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,350 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,400 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,450 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,500 7.57 100 100 100 100

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3,650 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,700 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,750 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,800 7.57 100 100 100 100

3,850 7.57 100 100 100 100

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Toshiba Net Soars Despite Sanctions*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp., the giant Japanese electronics group whose image was tarnished last year by a subsidiary's illegal sales to the Soviet Union, on Wednesday reported soaring profit for the first half of its financial year.

"At present there is no major publication," Mr. Hidetoshi Hidemoto, where there is a harm less, he said. "Under these conditions, would argue that it is caused by a harm less, he said." He added that "there is a good reason to disclose the public."

Mr. Hidemoto said the official draft of criticism was being made available to the public.

The spokesman said that the illegal sales of high-technology milling machines to the Soviet Union by its subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co. The machines can produce extremely quiet propellers for submarines, making the subs harder to detect.

The U.S. Congress imposed a three-year restriction on U.S. government purchases of Toshiba products, which amount to about \$100 million a year. President Ronald Reagan signed a trade bill last summer that included the sanctions on goods from Toshiba and Toshiba Machine.

The spokesman said that the new forecast is accurate, profit will rise 7 percent from the 70.18 billion yen recorded in the 1987-88 financial year.

The giant electronics company also raised its forecast for net profit to 60 billion yen from 48 billion.

Net profit in the last financial year was 25.36 billion yen.

The NEC spokesman said the estimates were increased because sales of electronic equipment had been higher than originally predicted and sales of computers in Japan had been robust.

The forecast for sales in the current financial year was raised to 3.15 trillion yen from 2.9 trillion. The increase would thus be 10 percent from last year's 2.72 trillion yen.

Group earnings per share are expected to be 40.40 yen, up from a previously forecast 32.68 yen.

NEC also reported that group net profit was 26.21 billion yen for

profit rose 203 percent to 53 billion yen.

Strong sales of semiconductors, computers and other electronics at home and abroad boosted the six-month profit to record levels, Toshiba said.

The company said its semiconductor and information-communications divisions performed particularly well, with sales climbing 20 percent.

Sales from these divisions ac-

counted for 46 percent of all activities, compared with 41 percent in the six-month period a year earlier.

The strong performance and expectations of record profit for the full year, ending March 31, show that Toshiba has in large part overcome the impact of the strong yen, which has depressed profits during the past two years, a spokesman said.

"We've tightened our belts," he said. "But if the yen rises further, we'll have to work even harder."

The rise in price mainly from brisk sales in Japan, but overseas sales and exports also rose by 9 percent because of strong demand for semiconductors and laptop computers.

Toshiba's image is still marred by the illegal sales of high-technology milling machines to the Soviet Union by its subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co. The machines can produce extremely quiet propellers for submarines, making the subs harder to detect.

The U.S. Congress imposed a three-year restriction on U.S. government purchases of Toshiba products, which amount to about \$100 million a year. President Ronald Reagan signed a trade bill last summer that included the sanctions on goods from Toshiba and Toshiba Machine.

The spokesman said, however that with projected sales of 3.82 trillion yen for the full year, the loss sales to the United States would have little impact. Sales amounted to 3.57 billion yen in 1987.

Consolidated net profit is expected to reach 110 billion yen, compared with 60.71 billion the previous year.

Toshiba is the world leader in the manufacture of one-megabit dynamic random access memory chips. It monthly output exceeds seven million chips.

(Reuters, AFP)

Cassani Stepping Down As IBM Vice Chairman*By Anise C. Wallace*
*New York Times Service***ITT Files 2d Suit on Buyout-Related Bonds****By Anise C. Wallace***New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — For the second time in less than a month, ITT Corp. has filed suit to recover damages related to its bondholders in companies involved in takeovers.

An ITT subsidiary filed suit Tuesday in U.S. District Court in Manhattan against Federated Department Stores and Campeau Corp. The suit accused Federated of securities fraud involving a \$300 million bond issue in October 1987.

Federated was acquired by Campeau in April for \$6.6 billion after a takeover battle that began in January 1988.

The suit contends that Federated officials knew the company was a potential takeover target and failed to disclose that they could approve transactions that would cause the

notes, which were being offered as investment-grade securities, to become "junk bonds."

The suit contends that Campeau intentionally interfered with the contract between Federated and its bondholders. A spokeswoman for Campeau said the company had no comment because it had not seen the documents.

Campeau borrowed heavily to acquire Federated, causing the credit-rating agencies to downgrade the bonds issued by Federated. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which is owned by ITT, sold Federated notes after the downgrading and incurred a loss of \$4.3 million, the suit stated. The suit is asking for compensatory damages plus interest.

Two weeks earlier, Hartford Fire brought suit against another takeover target, RJR Nabisco Inc.

Bridgestone Plans \$1.5 Billion Expansion*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

TOKYO — Bridgestone Corp. of Japan said Wednesday that it and its wholly owned U.S. subsidiary, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., would spend \$1.5 billion over about three years to expand global operations.

Akiro Yeyi, the president of Bridgestone, said the company would spend about \$1 billion to expand the production capacity of Firestone tire plants in North America and about \$300 million on operations in Europe and Central and South America.

It also plans to increase the number of MassACare auto-service centers in the United States by 300 over the next three years from the current 1,500.

Mr. Yeyi said that the expenditures would help Bridgestone become the biggest maker of tires in the world. Bridgestone acquired

Firestone in May for \$2.6 billion.

He said that the money would be spent on increasing output and productivity and improving quality, mainly by concentrating on high-performance tires.

In addition, it will expand production of rubber and synthetic fabric and set up a distribution system to ensure supplies to both Bridgestone and Firestone. This would account for about \$200 million over three years, Mr. Yeyi said.

He said that Bridgestone foresees a 30 percent increase in tire production at Firestone's plant in Wilson, North Carolina, during the three-year period.

The parent company will assign 100 of its employees who specialize in production, research and technology to Firestone facilities around the world, he said.

Additional investment also will go toward raising the output of such Firestone products as air springs and roofing materials, Mr. Yeyi said.

Finance for the spending will come from issues on capital markets, surplus cash and loans, he added. Mr. Yeyi said that \$600 million would be raised in convertible bond markets, and added that Bridgestone sold 100 billion yen (\$821 million) of convertible bonds in October.

Bridgestone also plans for the first time to produce some tires in Europe and North America under its own name for sale in those markets.

The Japanese company will assign 100 of its employees who specialize in production, research and technology to Firestone facilities around the world, he said.

(AP, Reuters)

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Pillsbury's Search for Friendly Offer Said to Draw Blank**By Eric N. Berg***New York Times Service*

CHICAGO — Facing a hostile \$5.23 billion takeover bid from Grand Metropolitan PLC, Pillsbury approached 15 third parties about a possible friendly offer but did not receive one, according to an attorney representing Pillsbury shareholders.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed in a court hearing Monday in Hennepin County, Minnesota, where Pillsbury is based, that investment bankers retained by the food and restaurant giant had valued the company at \$62 to \$78 a share.

Grand Metropolitan, which is offering \$60 a share for Pillsbury, has received acceptances for at least 79 percent of the shares.

Jonny W. Thompson, a Pillsbury spokesman, said the range of values was "a preliminary

estimate that has since been narrowed down."

Even at the low end, however, the range is well above the Grand Metropolitan offer. And it was the first time since the struggle for control of Pillsbury began in early October that Pillsbury had given a concrete indication of what it thinks it is worth.

The hearing was held to decide on a motion by Pillsbury shareholders to force the company either to negotiate with Grand Metropolitan or to void Pillsbury's poison-pill defense.

The judge in the case, Thomas Carey, said he would consider the shareholders' request.

During the hearing, Karl Cambronne, who represents the shareholders, said that in the course of reviewing depositions he had learned that Pillsbury had offered itself for sale to 15 companies.

Pillsbury stock closed up \$1.375 Wednesday at \$59.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The names of the companies that Pillsbury held talks with were not disclosed and could not be determined.

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FEMALE MINKS \$3,300

Ronchi, Pastel, Demi-Buff, Sapphire

HIGH FASHION MINK COATS \$3,967

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SILVER FOX COATS \$3,330

AND MANY MANY MORE INCLUDING MUSQUASH, WOLF, ALL TYPES OF FOX, STONE MARTEN ETC.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Fed Report Hits Dollar After Rally

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar drifted lower Wednesday, wiping off a morning rally after the Federal Reserve reported that the U.S. economy is growing more slowly than in recent months.

The Fed's message, in its so-called Tan Book, a report on the economy that it releases every six weeks, dealt a serious blow to speculation of a rise in U.S. interest rates dealers said.

That speculation has been the main source of support for the dollar in a currently bearish market and has lifted the currency above the lows it reached shortly after the U.S. presidential election.

Dealers said the dollar fell as prospects receded for an increase in the U.S. discount rate on Friday. The currency finished at 121.475 yen, down from 121.825 at Tuesday's close, and well below the 122.20 high set during morning trading before the release of the Fed report.

The dollar also dipped to 1.7313 Deutsche marks from 1.7349 on Tuesday and the Wednesday high of 1.7400.

High U.K. Interest Rates Expected to Keep Pound Strong

Reuters

CHICAGO — The pound sterling is poised to extend its recent advance as high British interest rates continue to lure buyers to the currency, market analysts said Wednesday.

"The pound is a high-yielding currency and given the strength of the economy it is likely to remain so," said analyst Lisa Finstrom of Salomon Brothers Inc.

Sterling has risen about 4 percent over the past month, while December pound futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have risen nearly 5 percent.

Marc Chandler, analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, looked for sterling to reach \$1.88 to \$1.90 by March from about \$1.84 currently and for March pound futures to trade as high as \$1.8800, up from \$1.8248 on Tuesday.

The advance may be temporarily stalled by hints of Bank of England intervention to sell the pound, as occurred on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. But such intervention is unlikely to reverse the upturn, said Craig Sloane, analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Buying on Tuesday was spurred by comments from the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, who repeated his view that inflation must be cured by high interest rates.

Sterling also continued to gain support from Friday's one-point increase, to 13 percent in British base lending rates, the ninth rate increase since June.

"The market is interpreting government policy to be countering inflationary pressures at any price, and that will continue to be the key influence on foreign exchange rates," said Elizabeth Hart, international economist at Northumbrian Trust Bank.

British retail price inflation is now running at an annual rate of 6.4 percent.

But at current interest rates, inflation-adjusted yields on pound-denominated holdings are still attractive and thus are spurring demand for sterling, he said.

Ms. Finstrom said that interest rates on three-month pound-denominated holdings outside Britain are now about 3.7 percentage points above the comparable Eurodollar rates, up from a spread of about 1.5 points at the end of 1987.

Moreover, many traders believe that British interest rates will rise further, Mr. Chandler said.

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	1.2370	1.2278
Pound sterling	1.2445	1.2495
Swiss franc	1.2139	1.2145
French franc	1.4524	1.4459
Source: Reuters	5.9275	5.8790

The British pound shot up to \$1.8535 from \$1.8440, continuing to draw strength from last week's increase in British interest rates — the ninth this year — and comments by Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson that high rates would continue to be used to battle inflation.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar eased to 1.4493 from 1.4498, while it dipped to 5.9135 French francs from 5.9265.

Dealers said the dollar was on a moderate down cycle just before the release of the Tan Book, which is issued before policy-making meetings of the Federal Open Market Committee.

Speculation about an increase in the discount rate has gradually deteriorated amid indications that the

pressures on the economy are not as great as believed. On Tuesday, the smaller than expected upward revision of U.S. gross national product for the third quarter boosted more momentum.

In London, the pound jumped to a six-month high on its trade-weighted index at the close of European trading, but some dealers said its strength might not last.

The pound ended at 78.3 percent of its 1975 value on the trade-weighted index, up from 78.0 at Tuesday's close.

Sterling continued to ride high on the back of Friday's interest rate rise. But several dealers said the pound may soon begin to suffer from Britain's overheated economic position.

The pound closed slightly lower against the dollar at \$1.8465, from \$1.8493 on Tuesday, reflecting the U.S. currency's recovery before its side began in New York.

The dollar also firms to 1.7370 DM in London from 1.7270 and to 121.90 yen from 121.45. It advanced to 1.4534 Swiss francs from 1.4459 and to 5.9275 French francs from 5.8990.

Growth Easing In U.S. Says Fed Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Economic growth slowed in most parts of the United States in November, despite brisk export orders and investment, but drought-stricken areas remained weak, the Federal Reserve said Wednesday.

Many analysts have worried that a pace of strong economic reports for October might prompt the Fed to raise the discount rate.

In its report, the Fed also said wage increases have been moderate, while capacity constraints and price pressures have eased slightly in several industries.

The report is issued before the Federal Open Market Committee meetings on monetary policy. The next meeting is on Dec. 13 and 14.

(Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Takes Tough Line on Montreal Trade Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The top U.S. trade negotiator has said that no agreement would be preferable to a "bad" agreement in the global trade talks that are to begin next week in Montreal.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said Tuesday, "We are not going to sell our souls" for the sake of an agreement.

The trade talks, in which 96 nations will participate, are aimed at lowering trade barriers and toughening international trading rules.

Mr. Yeutter said that if the talks collapse Washington would retaliate as it has in the past, against countries it deemed to be violating trading norms.

"We believe it is imperative that satisfactory standards emerge," he said.

Among items the United States is most interested in are protection of intellectual property, free trade in services and sharp reductions in subsidies for agriculture.

The Montreal meeting, which involves senior trade officials, is intended to give a political push to negotiations in the so-called Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT. Such negotiations are normally held at the staff level.

The negotiations are part of the eighth round of talks in the postwar effort to liberalize trade under the 40-year-old GATT charter, which defines the rules of international trade. The round is scheduled to be concluded at the end of 1990.

Mr. Yeutter's warnings followed a pattern in international negotiations in which governments often stake out tough initial positions only to compromise at the last minute.

Barber Conable Jr., president of the World Bank, said he expected the United States and all other countries "to take a strong bargaining position at the outset."

But he said he hoped a final package would emerge from the meetings.

Others were not so quick to discount the hard-line position of the United States.

For one thing, they said, all of Mr. Yeutter's moves will be monitored by a congressional delegation and a group of executives.

Mr. Yeutter's business advisory

Spare Our Rice Policies, Japanese Politician Urges

Reuters

TOKYO — A leading Japanese politician warned his country's trading partners on Wednesday against singling out Tokyo's rice policy for attack at next week's ministerial-level trade talk in Montreal.

"It would be funny if one product from one nation were taken up at the meeting," said Tsutomu Hata, a former minister of agriculture.

Japan was ready to discuss its ban on rice imports at the meeting, but only if other countries were willing to talk about their restrictions on agricultural trade and their export subsidies, he said.

Ministers from 96 countries will gather in Montreal next week for trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The meeting is intended to give a political push to negotiations in the so-called Uruguay Round of the GATT. Such negotiations are normally held at the staff level.

The United States has served notice that it wants a commitment in Montreal that its trading partners will end subsidies for agricultural trade.

Mr. Hata, who heads the powerful agriculture faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, criticized Washington for its attacks on Japan's rice policy.

The Reagan administration last month turned down a petition from U.S. rice growers against Japan's import ban. But it said it was willing to reopen the case if Tokyo failed to come up with a satisfactory solution to the problem at Montreal.

"We cannot be happy about the rejection because it was conditional," Mr. Hata said.

boosts the chances for final approval of the U.S.-Canadian free-trade pact.

The agreement would eliminate virtually all tariffs between the two countries over 10 years.

Mr. Yeutter, along with James A. Baker III, the former Treasury secretary and now the secretary of state-designate, and other senior U.S. officials have said that the United States would possibly negotiate free-trade pacts with a number of nations if the Uruguay Round fails.

The United States already has such a pact with Israel.

Ke-sheng Shiu of Taiwan's representative office in Washington said Tuesday that Taiwan was seeking a free-trade agreement with the United States.

Washington has already taken retaliatory action against several trading partners, including the European Community, Japan and Brazil.

Most recently, the United States imposed 100 percent duties on \$39 million of Brazilian products, including paper and antibiotics, in response to Brazil's refusal to protect U.S. patents on prescription drugs.

"Brazil has to realize that the next hit may be a lot more costly," Mr. Yeutter said.

Brazil opposes stronger protection for intellectual property and freer trade in services — both major U.S. objectives.

In a recent interview, Paulo Flecha Lima, secretary-general of Brazil's Foreign Ministry, said he expected the negotiations to be tough. Washington's "aggressive initiative on pharmaceuticals was not a good way of soothing our concerns," he said.

But some newly industrialized countries — especially South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and other Asian countries — are developing their own service industries.

This is pushing them toward the U.S. position that says obstacles to trade in services should be removed.

In agriculture, the principal U.S. adversary is the European Community, which provides huge subsidies to its farmers to preserve the traditionally rural environment of much of Europe.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

Net High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low 4 P.M. Close

Net High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low 4 P.M. Close

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100%	Stk.	High	Low	4 P.M. Close	Net
12/29/88	12/29/88	AAC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-H	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-J	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-K	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12/29/88	12/29/88	ACI-P	—								

SPORTS

By Irvin Molotsky

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The National
Golf Association spent
\$1 million during the past year study-
ing the lives of college athletes. On Tues-
day it released some of the results of its
study, which appears to confirm what
people had suspected all along:
Golf and basketball players on cam-
pus spend more time on sports during the
off season than they do studying and at
their classes.

"I do not believe there are any great
surprises in these results," said Martin
Massengale, chancellor of the University
of Nebraska and chairman of the Com-
mittee of the NCAA, which com-
missioned the study.

But Massengale said that the study
widened the first statistical evidence of
what had long been assumed and that it
will provide a basis for action.

The study found that during the sea-
son, upperclassmen who participate in
golf and basketball spend an average

NCAA Releases an Unsurprising Study of College Athletes

of 30 hours a week on sports and 25 hours
on being students. It also found that
sports takes up a considerable proportion
of athletes' time even in the off season.

Freshman athletes in all sports, both
those who play on varsity teams and
those who are redshirted (i.e., players
who spend a year practicing with the
team but not playing in games to save a
year of eligibility) spend 25 hours a week
in season on sports, about the same as on
study and classes.

The large amount of time away from
studies appeared to be of the greatest
concern of all the findings. "This is really
a landmark study," said Massengale.

"This study was done for the benefit of
students and student athletes particularly."
He said that the study, which was
done by the American Institutes for Re-
search, would be discussed at the NCAA
meeting in San Francisco in January.

Other major findings, many of which

reinforced assumptions made by college
administrators but never before proved
statistically, included:

- Football and basketball players
score lower in entrance exams and have
lower grade-point averages than other
athletes or nonathletes with demanding
extracurricular activities.

- Student athletes appear to have un-
reasonably high expectations of becoming
professional athletes.

- Most football and basketball play-
ers say they have less spending money
than needed.

- Athletes report more injuries than
nonathletes, but their general health
(colds and the like) is about the same.

Robert Rossi, a research scientist who
worked on the project, said that student
athletes found it "more difficult to partici-
pate in student growth activities associ-
ated with college" and that they were "more
isolated from other students on campus."

Massengale said that the NCAA would
probably not take any actions based on
the study's finding until 1990. In the
meantime, Bernard F. Sliger, the pres-
ident of Florida State University and the
head of the Presidents Commission panel
on the matter, said that university pres-
idents would discuss the study with their
athletic coaches.

Sliger said he was concerned about the
demands on athletes' time and would
ask football coaches whether spring
practice should be eliminated. Would his
coaches object? Probably not, Sliger
said, if the elimination were universal.

Sliger said that he was surprised by the
time that sports takes from red-shirted
freshmen and added, "I imagine it will
influence the freshman eligibility question."
But when he was asked whether he
foresee any likelihood that freshmen
would be declared ineligible, he said that
"I do not personally see that possibility"
in the next few years.

A total of 4,083 students (2,925 athletes
and 1,158 nonathletes) were interviewed
on 42 campuses in Division I, the NCAA
group with the highest-level athletic pro-
grams. According to the agreement under
which the study was made, the schools
and the students were not identified.

The interviewers also asked sets of
questions concerning black athletes and
female athletes. The results of those
studies are to be released later.

The study found that football and
basketball players spent an average of 30
hours a week on the sport during the
season, compared with 13.7 hours in
classrooms and labs, and 11.6 hours in
class preparation. During the off season,
that changed to 17.9 hours for sports,
14.4 hours for class and labs, and 14.6
hours for classroom preparation.

By comparison, a student with a non-
athletic but time-demanding extracurricu-
lar activity, such as a school newspaper,

band or a job, spent 20.4 hours a week on
the activity during the busy season, 15
hours in class and labs, and 12.6 hours in
classroom preparation. During the off
season, that changed to 11.4 hours for the
activity, 15.3 hours for class and labs, and
14.6 hours for classroom preparation.

About 23 percent of football and bas-
ketball players, along with 30 percent of
athletes in other sports who have schol-
arships, reported that at the time they
enrolled in college, they intended to be-
come professional athletes. Among sen-
iors only, those with such expectations
represented 21 percent of football and
basketball players and 25 percent of other
athletes. Only a fraction of such ath-
letes ever reach professional ranks.

Football and basketball players said
they had \$82 to spend monthly after al-
lowing for room, board, tuition and fees;
only 42 percent of them said that was
adequate. By comparison, athletes with
scholarships in other sports said they had
\$100 to spend each month and 58 percent
found that adequate. Nonathletes partic-
ipants in extracurricular activities with
grants said they had \$14 each month,
and 58 percent said that was adequate.

The average Scholastic Aptitude Test
score for football and basketball players
was found to be 833, compared with an
average of 919 for other athletes and 990
for those with heavy nonathletic extracur-
ricular activities. Ross, the research sci-
entist, said the national average was 900.

Although the picture painted was of
athletes spending most of their time with
other athletes, one bright aspect did
emerge. In the past, most student ath-
letes were thought to be studying physi-
cal education, but only 3.5 percent of the
football and basketball players pursued
that course today.

By comparison, 37 percent are busi-
ness majors, 11.3 percent major in engi-
neering and 11.1 percent major in the
social sciences. At the other end of the
scale, just 3.1 percent are studying the
biological sciences, 2.6 percent the arts
and humanities, and 1.3 percent the
physical sciences.

SIDELINES

Fenech Keeps WBC Title on KO in 5th

MELBOURNE (AP) — Australian Jeff Fenech retained his World Boxing Council featherweight title with a fifth-round knockout of Amer-
ican George Navarro Wednesday.

Referee Arthur Mercante of the United States stopped the fight at 1
minute and 41 seconds of the round when Navarro, who had been decked
three times in the fourth round, was helpless against the ropes.

Fenech, one of only 11 fighters in history to hold world titles in three
weight divisions, raised his record to 22-0. Navarro is 17-3.



BIG CROSSWORD

Soviets End U.S. Tour 8-3

Middle Tennessee's Randy Henry, drawing a charging foul against Valeri Tikhonenko during a 101-95 overtime upset of the Soviet national team Tuesday night in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The Soviets ended their U.S. tour with an 8-3 record.

Don Letts/The Associated Press

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division	Central Division	Midwest Division	Mountain Division
W L Pct. GB	W L Pct. GB	W L Pct. GB	W L Pct. GB
Philadelphia 8 5 .475 1/2	Cleveland 8 3 .750 2/2	Atlanta 8 6 .571 3/2	Dallas 7 4 .533 2/2
New York 7 -7 .500 2	Baltimore 7 5 .571 2	Memphis 7 5 .571 2	Houston 7 5 .571 2
New Jersey 7 8 .636 2/5	Charlotte 7 6 .571 2	Portland 7 6 .571 2	Seattle 7 6 .571 2
Washington 7 7 .636 2/5	Orlando 7 6 .571 2	Oklahoma City 7 6 .571 2	San Antonio 7 6 .571 2
Charlotte 7 8 .636 2/5	Tampa Bay 7 6 .571 2	Utah 7 7 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 7 .636 2/5
Detroit 7 9 .571 3/2	Orlando 7 7 .636 2/5	Denver 7 8 .571 3/2	Sacramento 7 8 .571 3/2
Cleveland 7 10 .500 3/2	Tampa Bay 7 8 .636 2/5	Seattle 7 9 .571 3/2	Los Angeles 7 9 .571 3/2
Philadelphia 7 11 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 9 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 10 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 10 .571 3/2
New York 7 12 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 10 .636 2/5	Utah 7 11 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 11 .571 3/2
New Jersey 7 13 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 11 .636 2/5	Denver 7 12 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 12 .571 3/2
Washington 7 14 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 12 .636 2/5	Seattle 7 13 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 13 .571 3/2
Charlotte 7 15 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 13 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 14 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 14 .571 3/2
Detroit 7 16 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 14 .636 2/5	Utah 7 15 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 15 .571 3/2
Cleveland 7 17 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 15 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 16 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 16 .571 3/2
Philadelphia 7 18 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 16 .636 2/5	Utah 7 17 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 17 .571 3/2
New York 7 19 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 17 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 18 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 18 .571 3/2
New Jersey 7 20 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 18 .636 2/5	Utah 7 19 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 19 .571 3/2
Washington 7 21 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 19 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 20 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 20 .571 3/2
Charlotte 7 22 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 20 .636 2/5	Utah 7 21 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 21 .571 3/2
Detroit 7 23 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 21 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 22 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 22 .571 3/2
Cleveland 7 24 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 22 .636 2/5	Utah 7 23 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 23 .571 3/2
Philadelphia 7 25 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 23 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 24 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 24 .571 3/2
New York 7 26 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 24 .636 2/5	Utah 7 25 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 25 .571 3/2
New Jersey 7 27 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 25 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 26 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 26 .571 3/2
Washington 7 28 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 26 .636 2/5	Utah 7 27 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 27 .571 3/2
Charlotte 7 29 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 27 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 28 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 28 .571 3/2
Detroit 7 30 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 28 .636 2/5	Utah 7 29 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 29 .571 3/2
Cleveland 7 31 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 29 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 30 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 30 .571 3/2
Philadelphia 7 32 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 30 .636 2/5	Utah 7 31 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 31 .571 3/2
New York 7 33 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 31 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 32 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 32 .571 3/2
New Jersey 7 34 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 32 .636 2/5	Utah 7 33 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 33 .571 3/2
Washington 7 35 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 33 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 34 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 34 .571 3/2
Charlotte 7 36 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 34 .636 2/5	Utah 7 35 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 35 .571 3/2
Detroit 7 37 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 35 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 36 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 36 .571 3/2
Cleveland 7 38 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 36 .636 2/5	Utah 7 37 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 37 .571 3/2
Philadelphia 7 39 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 37 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 38 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 38 .571 3/2
New York 7 40 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 38 .636 2/5	Utah 7 39 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 39 .571 3/2
New Jersey 7 41 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 39 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 40 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 40 .571 3/2
Washington 7 42 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 40 .636 2/5	Utah 7 41 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 41 .571 3/2
Charlotte 7 43 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 41 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 42 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 42 .571 3/2
Detroit 7 44 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 42 .636 2/5	Utah 7 43 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 43 .571 3/2
Cleveland 7 45 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 43 .636 2/5	Phoenix 7 44 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 44 .571 3/2
Philadelphia 7 46 .500 3/2	Orlando 7 44 .636 2/5	Utah 7 45 .571 3/2	Phoenix 7 45 .571 3/2
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ART BUCHWALD

Insiders' Sigh of Relief

WASHINGTON — There was a great sigh of relief in Washington last week when a vindictive ethics bill was vetoed by a benign President Reagan. The veto preserves the opportunity for retired administration appointees and former members of Congress to make a buck the same way they have done in the past.

A White House insider, now on his way out, told me, "If signed, this bill would have destroyed the democratic American way of life. What good does it do for a man to serve his country when he can't sell his connections to the highest bidder once his term is over?"

"Does that mean you are against ethics in Washington?" I asked him.

"I am for ethics. Everyone in Washington supports ethics, but at the same time, too much can choke you. One of the reasons many people join the government is for the golden parachute they get at the end of the rainbow. Some former congressmen and executive appointees have few skills other than the sale of their influence to the highest bidder. An ethics bill would destroy the profit incentive for many who are now leaving the Reagan administration."

"You see no conflict of interest in peddling your connections to the private sector?"

"Of course not. It is essential that lobbyists maintain access to the right people in our government. And it is also important that clients deal with legitimate influence peddlers rather than phonies who pretend they know somebody but don't."

Marcus Aurelius Restored

The Associated Press

ROME — Marcus Aurelius has been remitted with his horse after an eight-year-long restoration of the 1,800-year-old gilded bronze equestrian statue of the Roman emperor that stood in the Campidoglio. Officials must decide whether to return the work to its former place or put it in a museum.

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"Now that the bill has been voted, is it your intention to solicit new accounts from the business world?"

"I wouldn't say that. But if I can give people an informative and worthwhile tour of the Pentagon for a small fee, I feel that I am doing my share for the defense of my country. With an ethics bill, it's every man for himself. Without such a law, those who know the ropes will be the most rewarded."

"I have heard it said that you shouldn't grease the wheels for the same officials who knocked on your door when you were in the government. What do you have to say?"

"No bill in Congress can stop anyone from doing wrong. Look at the members of the Reagan administration who have been convicted. Do you really believe an ethics bill would have prevented any of their misdeeds? The congressional vote that Reagan vetoed was no more than a dagger aimed at the heart of every insider. If you start passing laws restricting lobbying techniques you will deter good men from joining the government. There are many people out there who will not sign up if they can't sell out when they leave."

"Doesn't that add to the sleaze factor?"

"Why are you introducing the sleaze factor, when all we're talking about is honest influence peddling?"

"Washington has always operated by the old school tie. When you're on the inside your actions are affected by those on the outside, and vice versa. It is important that everyone knows who the influence peddlers are. Ethics regulations will only drive them underground and then we will never know who they are."

"You make a convincing argument for the Reagan voter."

"I have to. I'm joining O. Joy, Malloy and Nussinger, as soon as I leave government."

"What will you do for them?"

"I have been hired to get a photo opportunity with the president and Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos in the Oval Office."

"Can you do that?"

"Just because I'm leaving the White House, doesn't mean they are going to shut the revolving door in my face."

By Allan Kozinn

New York Times Service

"IMAGINE what it was like for me, walking into Abbey Road Studios, opening tape boxes that had not been touched since they were shelved 20 years ago, and listening through professional equipment to the Beatles' recording session tapes," said Mark Lewisohn, describing the major part of his research for his new book, "The Beatles Recording Sessions: The Official Abbey Road Studio Session Notes 1962-1970."

"I was able to sit in a control room at the studio where the Beatles worked, doing my own mixes and isolating tracks," he explained in a telephone interview from his home in Berkhamsted, England. "And I can honestly say I was surprised by everything I heard. The Beatles were brilliant in the studio. Their sheer industry was amazing."

Lewisohn spent two years listening to 400 hours of tape; raw material that had yielded 10 hours of officially released Beatles music. Included were early versions of familiar songs, more than a dozen songs that were never released, an album's worth of avant-garde experiments (along the lines of "Revolution 9"), and between-takes studio chatter that throws light on the band's working process.

The Abbey Road Studios in London where Lewisohn did his listening were opened in 1931 and were once known primarily for the classical records made there. The Beatles began recording in 1962 at Abbey Road and by the mid-1960s, the group's financial clout within EMI (then record company, which owned the studios) was such that it could commandeer Abbey Road's facilities for weeks at a time for sessions lasting 12 hours or more.

In 1969, the group named its final album after the studio. The group had originally decided to call it swan song "Everest" and planned to have a cover photo taken in the Himalayas. But as the release date approached, none of the four wanted to make the trip, so Paul McCartney suggested instead that they have a photo taken in the

crosswalk outside the studios and that the album be called "Abbey Road."

From the session tapes, Lewisohn writes, a listener gets an impression of the differences in the working methods of the group's two principal composers, John Lennon and Paul McCartney. Lennon liked to work quickly and was often satisfied with performances of his songs after comparatively few takes. McCartney, by contrast, often reworked and rearranged his times, sometimes starting over after dozens of takes and trial mixes. At the clash between these approaches yielded the sparks that gave the recordings their final touch.

The tapes also reveal the humor familiar from the group's films and interviews. "It is little short of miraculous that the Beatles were able to record any Lemon song without collapsing into laughter," Lewisohn writes, "for while Paul or George's 1-2-3-4 count-ins were always appropriately sensitive, John's — from the earliest surviving archive tape to the last — were anything but. Only John Lennon could have devised, so many demented ways of saying four simple numbers."

Lewisohn's research also included a study of the recording logs, in which the details of what was done at each session are noted.

He interviewed 80 people who observed the group at work. Among them were George Martin, the group's producer, and most of the engineers, technicians, and musicians who worked on the band's disks. There is also an interview with McCartney, which serves as the book's foreword.

In three books and numerous articles, the 30-year-old Lewisohn has brought a scholarly touch to Bealemania by focusing on the details of when, where and how they produced their music.

A fan since childhood, he began his research when Philip Norman, author of the Beatles biography "Shout!" asked him to ascertain the date on which John Lennon and Paul McCartney met. All previous authors had agreed that the occasion was an outdoor performance by Lennon's band, the Quarry Men, in Liverpool; but each cited a different date.

"When I found some newspaper articles that definitively estab-

lished the date — July 6, 1957 — I was so astonished that I kept researching," Lewisohn said. In fact, he continued for seven years, producing a chronicle of 1,400 public performances the Beatles gave between 1957 and 1966.

Fleshed out with chapter introductions, repertoire lists, annotations that include such details as attendance figures and gate receipts, and lavish documentary illustrations, that listing became his first book, "The Beatles Live!" The research also served as the basis of his second book, "25 Years in the Life," a more generalized chronology of the quartet's activities between 1962 and 1970.

Just as Lewisohn's research career was taking on a life of its own, he was taken on a life of its own by the company's Beatles archive held. The first to attempt a complete catalogue was John Barrett, a young engineer. When he died in 1984, the project was shelved.

Two years later, Lewisohn's "Beatles Live!" caught the company's interest, and the author was invited to complete the task.

"Of course, I had wanted to listen to those tapes for years," he said, "and I had always prayed that if

the job went to someone, it would be me."

"The Beatles Recording Sessions," like "The Beatles Live!", combine musical and historical wit with a wry sense of humor. On one hand, it is a virtuosic trivia recital.

It is also the first book to include the dates, times and places of every Beatles recording, mixing and editing session; the number of takes required to record each of the group's songs; which takes were chosen for release and what sort of overhauling completed their production; what instruments were used, and who played them. With this wealth of detail, Lewisohn vividly conveys a sense of the atmosphere at the sessions, and shows how the band evolved during its brief but productive recording career.

When the book begins, the Beatles are a provincial dance band, eager to follow Martin's directions and able to sit still for a lecture on the poor state of their equipment. Within four years, they were not only calling their own music shots, but had pushed studio technology so far that EMI's engineers had to invent new circuitry to provide the effects the Beatles wanted.

Most important, Lewisohn shows the music taking shape, sometimes in a single take ("Long Tall Sally"), sometimes in as many as 102 attempts (George Harrison's 1968 "Not Guilty," which, after all that, was left unreleased).

The book also lists dozens of tantalizing variants, including a 27-minute "Helter Skelter" as well as a version of "Day in the Life" in which the final orchestral crescendo was followed by a choral hum. This finale was replaced when the group decided that a piano chord would end the work more strongly.

Does Lewisohn ever feel Beatle-mad? "Well, I worked on The Beatles Recording Sessions for 16 hours a day, 7 days a week, for 2 years," he said, "and when it was finished, yes, I did feel Beatle-mad. I told people that I was not going to play a Beatles record for at least six months. But actually, I think I lasted only a few days."

PEOPLE

Poland Gives Michener A Prize for 'Poland'

In the Royal Castle in Warsaw authorities awarded the Golden Badge of the Order of Merit to the American writer James Michener, author of the 1983 best-seller "Poland." Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and John Davis, the U.S. ambassador, were among the guests present. Michener made eight trips to Poland during the course of the research for his book and said he "had stumbled on a theme that everybody was interested in."

The Queen Mother Elizabeth and Princess Margaret joined thousands of ballet lovers at a memorial service in Westminster Abbey for Sir Frederick Ashton, one of the world's most celebrated choreographers who died in August. Friends recalled the career of the man who founded the Royal Ballet and pioneered the English style of dance. "I cannot help but feel strongly that he is looking down on all of us saying to himself 'Ah, a packed house — much better than I expected,'" said Dame Margot Fonteyn in a statement read in her absence.

Vladimir Visirko, 39, a Russian concert pianist on an American tour, said the Soviet Union has granted him an unprecedented open visa to live in and tour the United States with his wife and children for the next two years. Visirko, who won the Van Cliburn piano competition in 1973, will teach master classes at North Texas State University in Denton.

Isabel Perón said she will stay in Argentina for good after her surprise return last month to her homeland for the first time since 1984. "I was happy in Spain [but] I'm Argentine and this is a country I love very much," said Perón, widow of the late Juan Perón. Isabel Perón ruled Argentina from the death in 1974 of her husband, elected president three times, until she was ousted in a military coup in March 1976. The military held her under house arrest until 1981 when she was allowed to leave the country and she went to Spain. Since her return, she has met leaders of the Peronist party founded by her husband. Perón predicted a Peronist party victory in May in the presidential elections.



The Beatles in 1967 when the album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* was released.

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